

Right to Murder — a review of Richard Wright's 'The Outsider'

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The Worker

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WE NEED \$20,000 AT ONCE IN THE WORKER FUND DRIVE

THREE WEEKS AGO, we opened our annual spring campaign for funds to keep The Worker and Daily Worker going. We asked for \$100,000 to be raised within the next two months. The money is necessary because, as our readers know, we get very little of the 2½ billions spent nationally on newspaper advertising. The advertisers, especially the big ones who control the business, just don't like our political position.

We have not pressed this campaign for \$100,000 these past few weeks because we have centered our attention on the drive for circulation.

We intend to continue the drive for circulation, which we consider vital to the nation politically, as well as essential to us economically.

But the fact that we have not pressed the fund campaign does not mean we don't need the money. The truth is we have been running heavily in the red, and can no longer keep the lid on the appeal for funds.

WE NEED at least \$20,000 of the \$100,000 by the end of this week. We know Freedom of the Press Committees and reader groups in several states have been quietly collecting money in answer to our original plea, but have not yet sent it in. We ask:

* That all money collected by reader groups be forwarded without delay and the process of collecting it be speeded up.

* That the many friends we have throughout the country send their contributions directly to us. A few of these wonderful friends have already swung into action. We need more, many more.

* That these friends collect from their friends, shopmates, fellow-readers and send the money to us.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

Mothers' Day

An Editorial

THIS BEING our Mother's Day editorial, we think it appropriate to relate the story of an 80-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Caroline F. Urie, a Quaker, recently featured in the Cleveland Press.

For the past five years, Grandmother Urie said, she has paid "only the percentage of my

income tax which the Bureau of the Budget informs me is allotted to non-military expenditures." Internal Revenue agents have visited Mrs. Urie, have argued with her, but to no avail. As she wrote President Eisenhower, she is no tax-evasion — she sends the withheld portion of her tax to peace organizations—but she is determined not to finance militarism.

*

THE SAME LOVE for humanity which motivated Mrs. Urie has promoted millions of mothers to hope and pray for peace. It has moved many to petition their Congressman or the White House to work for peace. It has resulted in a substantial number organizing with their neighbors in a collective and effective fight to end the war in Korea. Wherever the peace movement is active, there you will find them, the mothers!

*

THIS IS therefore a splendid occasion for us to honor all mothers, in Korea, in Britain, in France, in the USSR, as well as in the United States, who fight for peace. And the way to do that is by sending today a telegram or a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to agree to a Korea ceasefire, now.

This Week . . .

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in His Own Country
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New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

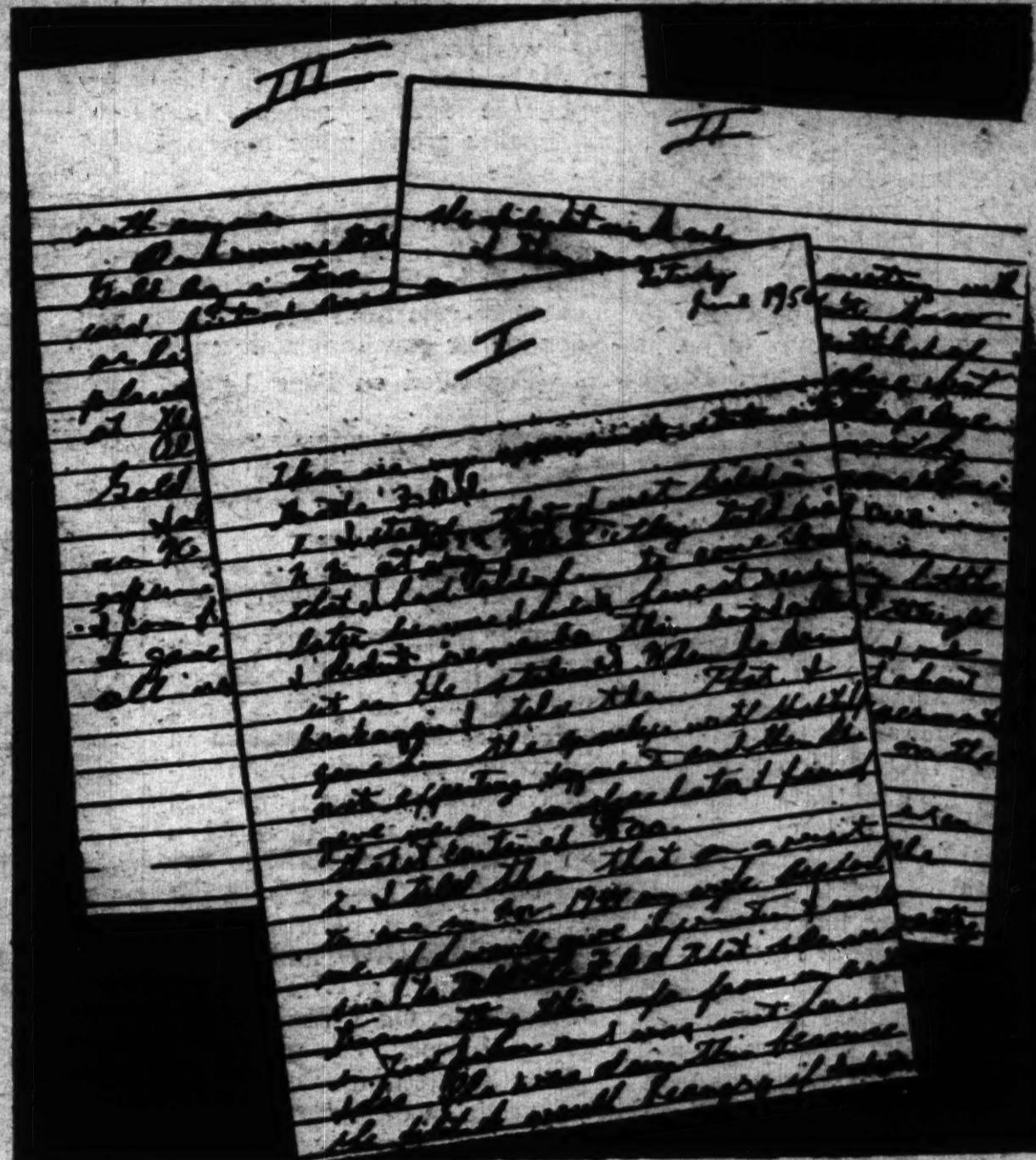
What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

* That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

* That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."

* That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

* That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass, who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers Combat and Le Monde, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

HERE ARE the main points which a contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

* Greenglass' wife, Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's

yarn:

"She said he would say things

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ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Pity Poor Velde! His Victims Fight Back!

See
Page 6

Robber Barons Out to Grab All Public Resources

By BERNARD BURTON

THE GIVEAWAY has only just started. Congressional passage last week of the Administration-sponsored bill to hand over to states and private interests the fabulously valuable offshore oil resources was merely the signal for an even bigger plunder operation that is already in the works.

Hearings have already been set for May 20 before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. Involved is a bill introduced by Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R-Mont.) to hand over to big private livestock operators more than 140 million acres of federally owned public grazing lands in 11 western states. Companion bills have been introduced in the Senate by Hugh Butler (R-Neb) and Frank A. Barrett (R-Wyo).

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D-Wyo) has introduced a bill to hand over to the states—which means private interests—the rights to all minerals lying under public lands.

OTHER MEASURES in the works would hand over to private interests the rights to federally

Washington.

controlled hydroelectric power and timber. In a word the whole giveaway threatens to turn into the biggest payoff in the history of the U. S.—unless the people can intervene quickly to halt it. It is a payoff to the oil trusts, the big cattlemen, the big banks, the utility and power companies, the big mining companies. It is a payoff to the interests that generously backed the present administration to power.

It is a payoff at the expense of the workers, poor farmers and small businessmen, all of whom will face further gouges from monopolies grown more powerful.

HANDING OVER these resources will mean a loss in revenue which the Federal Government now gets from leasing these lands under governmental super-

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Bars Picketing in 35 States • 'Conspiracy' Frames 36 Miners

WHEN AN OHIO county judge can issue an injunction that bars picketing in 35 states, then its time to get really alarmed, the CIO declared in the current issue of CIO News in which a writ against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers takes the main spotlight. The injunction, issued by Judge Connally of Cleveland under an Ohio law that states the right of free speech is scrapped if "it injures another in his property rights" bars picketing of the non-union Richman Co. clothing plant in Cleveland and its 70 outlets in 35 states. The immediate effect was to stop picketing while the ACW's attorneys were pondering procedure for an appeal.

IN ONE of the most sweeping anti-labor "conspiracy" indictments in years, 36 members of the United Mine Workers of Leslie and Clay counties Kentucky were indicted on the charge that they "willfully, knowingly conspired to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate certain citizens in their free exercise and enjoyment of rights—the right to decline to join a union." The two counties are the last refuge of the unorganized operators of Kentucky.

MEMBERS of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York went to the polls Friday to vote on whether they want to retain the shapeup form of hiring. In the meantime the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the waterfront passed, with no sign of change. This was underscored last Monday night when Francis Kelly was shot and killed near his home in Hoboken just three hours before he was to begin his job as hiring boss on Pier 3.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S expensive back-to-work campaign through daily full page ads and a five-station radio program in Syracuse was effectively repudiated by the striking workers in the company's plant there when they voted 1,860 to 1,137 to stay out on strike. They've been out five weeks. . . . The strike of 4,500, UAW-CIO and 1,000 AFL machinists at GE's jet plant in Evendale, Ohio, continued in its eighth week. The union asked the Senate's labor committee to investigate the strike charging the company's millions of dollars of pay given unaffected who have nothing to do will be passed on to the government.

EXECUTIVE BOARDS of the Distributors, Processing and Office Workers; the CIO United Retail and Wholesale Workers and the CIO's Department Store (Macy's) Union will meet in Atlantic City over the weekend to consider an agreement reached by negotiators to merge the three organizations into one union. Arthur Osman, who, according to the agreement, is to be the secretary-treasurer of the new union, warned that "many obstacles" still remain to the merger.

The CIO's Utility Workers Union continued to defy the national CIO stand with adoption of a resolution at its recent convention in Detroit in opposition to federal operation of hydroelectric power.

The CIO's Textile Workers Union scored its first important victory since the breakaway movement to the AFL began in the South with 1,414 to 1,230 votes defeating the UTW-AFL at nine Piedmont mills in Leakesville, N. C.

POINT of ORDER!

THEY'RE SAYING

By ALAN MAX

Now that the Eisenhower Administration is turning over oil and other natural resources to private interests, businessmen are saying, there's gold in that Capitol Hill—well, not gold, but silver and steel.

Capitol Roundup

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

THE TAKEAWAY is merging with the giveaway in Congress. Now the axe is out for social security. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing a plan to use Social Security old age funds as grants to states to put on a \$25 a month anyone who has not contributed to social security. That would mean taking from the workers who contributed to the fund to keep other workers on a starvation dole.

The proposal is under actual study in a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl Curtis (R-Neb). In 1949 Curtis declared the social security program was "unmoral."

UNITED FRONT: Observers were startled at first when House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck introduced a resolution to enlarge the House Labor Committee from 27 to 28 members, which was approved. What was even more startling was that the proposal was made in order to make room for another Democrat. But the mystery was cleared when it was learned that slated for that post is former Gov. Tuck of Virginia who was elected to Congress only three weeks ago. A deal was made behind the scenes between Halleck and Rep. Howard W. (Smith Act) Smith of Va., to get Tuck on the Committee. Among Tuck's qualifications are that as Governor of Virginia he pushed through that state's "right to work" (read: right to strikebreak) law. He also ordered the conscription of members of the AFL Electrical Workers when they were on the verge of striking. the Virginia Electric Power Co.

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee pushed through one of its heaviest budget cuts on the Federal Trade Commission. A CIO News story disclosed that representatives of two of the oil cartel firms now being sued by the government as a result of FTC action, sat in on a committee meeting on the budget bill for FTC. The committee meeting was supposed to be an executive one.

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee has been holding hush-hush sessions with taxation specialists. It has been reliably learned, however, that under consideration by this powerful body is a national sales tax, abolition of the corporate income tax and a ceiling on personal income tax rates which would give long-suffering millionaires a break.

MEMO FOR MOTHER'S DAY: A bill has been introduced in Congress (HR2361) to allow working mothers to deduct the cost of child care from income taxes. Good idea to write a Mother's Day message to your Congressman, urging him to support the bill—and while he's at it to push for restoration of welfare funds for child care centers. This working mother's bill is sure to raise a howl in a Congress which sees nothing wrong with permitting businessmen to deduct golf club dues from income taxes.

John Davis, head of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp., has complained there are too many "inefficient farmers" and they ought to be gotten off the farms with the land given over for grass and trees. The Department is planning to examine qualifications of farmers to see which are fit to farm.

The Outlook for the N.Y. City Elections

By SIMON W. GERSON

Gerson is legislative chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

OF ALL elections since the Eisenhower victory last year, the upcoming New York City 1953 municipal campaign is easily the most important. What occurs in this city, center of finance capital, with its powerful labor and progressive movement and its great electorate, is fraught with deep meaning for 1954.

It obviously behoves progressives, therefore, to take a long look at the simmering New York political pot and estimate soberly the forces at work and the job ahead.

Political events in New York are developing not only on the background of the "usual" jungle-like big city politics. They develop, above all, on the background of the 1952 national victory of the preferred party of finance capital—the Republican Party. There is clearly evidenced the effort to make new advances for direct Republican reaction.

Finance capital and its governmental agents are increasingly seeking to throw new economic burdens on the masses of the people. Recent weeks have seen a direct effort by Gov. Dewey's Administration—aided and abetted, in fact, by the "Democrat" Mayor Impellitteri—to lower the standard of living of New York's masses by a rent raise, a fare boost, and a payroll tax. That they have not completely succeeded in all these is due primarily to mass resistance.

THESE ATTACKS on the living standards of New Yorkers are reflected in the Mayor's budget of \$1.5 billions. While presumably drafted in New York, the city budget is effectively controlled by Albany legislation. Thus, the Republican State Administration, in connivance with the stooge-like Mayor, seeks to force into the new budget a continuation of the three percent sales tax, along with a fare boost. (The 15 percent rent increase has already been decreed by the Republican-controlled Legislature).

These arrogant attacks on the people of New York are a direct product of the 1952 Eisenhower victory. The stepped-up assaults on hard-won labor and social gains in Washington are reflected in similar attacks in New York. Along with these attacks, the GOP is ringing the changes on crime and corruption uncovered in Democratic New York City, meanwhile discreetly seeking to screen from public view the organic relations of the underworld with leading figures in the Republican Party.

But while the arrogance of finance capital and its preferred Republican agents has increased, mass resistance to attacks on popular living standards has likewise mounted. The rent boost was opposed by organized labor, the Liberal Party, the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, Americans for Democratic Action, virtually all the Democratic minority in the Legislature, and even a few Republicans. In New York City public pressure forced Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate to retreat on the payroll tax. The Mayor was also forced to reverse the proposal to wipe out day-care centers for the children of working mothers. And on the Transit Authority, with its built-in fare boost gimmick, the ranks of the Board of Estimate have been split, with City Council President Rudolph

Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner already in the opposition, and City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph publicly wavering.

Most dramatic has been the visible growth of unity in the ranks of organized labor, particularly the civil service employees, as reflected in a new militancy at the budget hearings. The great demonstration of CIO Transport Workers Union members outside City Hall and the unity of AFL and CIO leaders at the budget hearings reflected new pressures for united action. These actions by labor on the legislative front are clearly the first steps that lie ahead on the road to independent political action.

ALL THIS makes for new possibilities for electoral coalition growing out of the present struggles and battles looming ahead. These possibilities are sharpened by the titanic events throughout the world. Masses of Americans sense that with the powerful initiative for peace undertaken by the peace camp, there is the perspective of settling the war in Korea and opening the road to peace. There is a new feeling about regaining lost ground in peacetime construction of schools, housing, hospitals, etc. There is—and will continue to be—an increasing demand for funds for civic improvements and a lowering of mass tax burdens.

Labor is paying increased attention to legislative issues. The always politically sensitive civil service labor organizations have obtained almost unprecedented support of their respective federations. Nationally, labor is giving considerable thought to a program of peacetime construction, as witness AFL president George Meany's speech in New York April 25.

Apart from labor's new political awareness, there is unusual activity in and around a host of independent committees reacting to the deep mass resentment against corruption in government. While some of these committees include well-known middle class reformers and other well-meaning citizens, on the whole they are being utilized by Republican-connected Big Business figures. They form an essential element of the Dewey strategy of capturing New York City preparatory to his 1954 gubernatorial fight.

Clearly, therefore, the main danger in this extremely fluid election is the attempt of the Chase National Bank—Republican gang directly taking over the New York City government. Their plan is to do this under the facade of a Fusion coalition, or, secondarily and only if otherwise impossible, through some nominal Democratic stooge like Mayor Impellitteri.

The Republican crowd now shouting for Fusion invokes the name and tradition of Fiorello LaGuardia. The situation does, in fact, faintly resemble the political picture of 20 years ago when LaGuardia was elected Mayor on a Republican-Fusion ticket.

HE WAS ELECTED by a curious coalition of wealthy good government forces allied with the leaders of the garment unions. The Democratic Party was split between the "regular" organization which ran John F. O'Brien and the so-called Recovery Party which ran Joseph V. McKee. It was a period of intense mass struggle, particularly of the unemployed, and the campaign (Continued on Page 10)

Here's How GIs' 'Horror Stories' Are Being Faked

CHICAGO.—Is there a real atrocity story of the U.S. GIs returning from Korea prisoner of war camps?

Yes, there is. It is the story of how these sick and wounded are being cruelly used in an effort to wreck the peace talks at

Panmunjom.

It is the story of how the big business press and army officers are twisting the reports of the released American POW's for pro-war purposes.

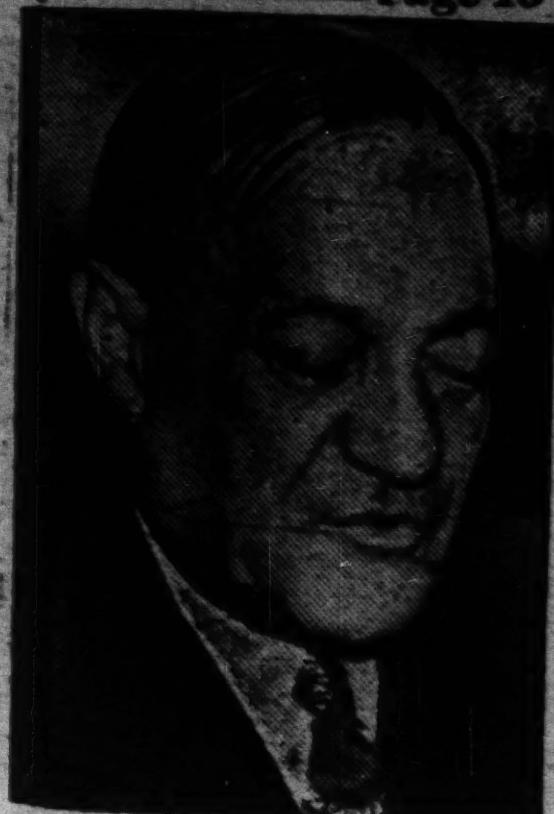
Returning GIs are being hounded for "horror" stories.

Words are being put into their mouths. Rewards are being offered to whoever can tell the wildest whopper.

Here are some excerpts from a story which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times. Here, between the lines, is revealed the

barbaric harassment of the returning POWs, demand that that they tell any big lie that might reflect on the good faith of their former captors.

This is the shocking story of war-broken men, being used reluctantly again as pawns of warmongers.



SEN. ROBT. F. WAGNER

Sen. Wagner, New Dealer, Dead at 76

ROBERT F. WAGNER, whose name is stamped on the New Deal era of legislation for the workingman, died May 4 of the heart ailment that forced his retirement from the Senate in 1949. He would have been 76 years old June 8.

The former Democratic Senator died at the home of his son, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Borough President of Manhattan. He received the last rites of the Catholic Church, which he joined in 1946.

In 1926 Wagner was elected to the U. S. Senate and served continuously until ill health sent him into retirement. When the Roosevelt administration took office in 1933, Wagner gained national prominence as the outstanding champion of social and labor legislation.

He drafted the National Industrial Recovery Act, including the famous Sec. 7 (a) guaranteeing workers the right to organize into unions. After that law was ruled unconstitutional, Wagner in 1935 sponsored the National Labor Relations Act (better known as the Wagner Act) which organized labor hailed as its "Magna Carta."

K. W. Fleming of Memphis looks out from bus to feast his eyes on home soil.

My Own, My Native Land...

By Ruth Newhall

Special to The SUN-TIMES

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif.—Thirty-five silent, weary men came home from North Korean prison camps.

Aboard a huge Air Force Strato-cruiser they landed here Wednesday, little more than a week from the time they were released by their Communist captors at Panmunjom in Korea.

Photographers' flash bulbs flared, and cameras whirred, but there was no questioning as the liberated prisoners came off.

Later, five of them agreed reluctantly to give interviews, and subjected themselves to an hour of bedlam. Three were walking wounded and two were litter cases.

The interviews were held in the auditorium at the base hospital. Some 300 reporters, photographers, radio men and television and newsreel camera operators attended.

ALL SHOUT AT ONCE

Weinbrandt, a blond young airman, lay on the bed under floodlights, with a battery of a dozen motion-picture cameras focused down on him. News photographers,

crawling on the ground between the big cameras, popped flashlights.

Every newsreel cameraman shouted at him at once.

"Just lean into the mike and say it's great to be back!"

"Just talk about the Communists and brutality!"

"Tell us how it feels to be back home!"

They all shouted at once, until one cameraman, louder than the others, attracted the bewildered boy's attention.

REFUSES TO REPLY

"Bob, now, Bob. Just say slowly and loud into the mike: 'All I had to eat was rice.' Can do?"

Bob stared at him and shook his head. "No can do," he said clearly.

Reporters leaned over him and asked about his outfit, and how he lost his legs. He answered them briefly, telling them about the frostbite he suffered when he was bailed out, and how he saw no other Americans in his four months in a hospital.

START SHOUTING AGAIN

Then the newsreel men began shouting again.

"Take a drag on a cigarette!" said one.

"Tell about rice, lean into the mike!" shouted another.

Weinbrandt looked around desper-

ately, and an officer pushed up and leaned over him.

"Major, when can I go? These fool questions . . ." Weinbrandt fell back on the pillow.

The major said, "Tell the newsreels you're glad to be back, and we'll get you out of here."

HIS LAST STRENGTH

The boy leaned toward the mike, and said, as if with his last strength, "I'm . . . I'm . . . awful glad to be home."

The other litter patient, lying on the bed separated from Weinbrandt by a night stand decorated with roses, was Marine Pfc. Alberto Baer Pizarro, of Rio Pedras, Puerto Rico.

Someone stepped up with a microphone.

"Tell us, Pvt. Pizarro," he said, "Who amputated your legs?"

REJECTS FORCED ANSWER

Pizarro had one leg amputated above the ankle and the other above the knee.

Pizarro answered, "A Chinese doctor."

The man with the microphone pulled it back to his own face.

"Did he do it for torture or punishment?" he moved the mike back again.

"He did it to save my life," Pizarro answered simply.

May Day Rally Hits Ban on Street Parade

Thousands of New Yorkers triumphed over Mayor Impellitteri by coming to Union Square in a May Day demonstration that was under the close scrutiny of hundreds of millions throughout the world who had protested the city administration's lawless ban on the annual workers' parade.

Cablegrams from the trade unions of India, Italy, France, China, Germany were read to the cheering throng that braved the cold gusts of rain to demonstrate their will for peace, democracy and decent living standards.

The Mayor suffered a distinct slap in the face when the Italian Confederation of Labor consisting of five million Italian Catholic workers cabled their solidarity with the New York demonstrators. The message revealed further the bankruptcy of the Mayor who had gone to Italy on a redbaiting mission about which he boasted in a speech he made Sunday after May Day.

A thousand bluecoats surrounded the Square as the people entered. The presence of this army of cops could not deter the thousands who came and went throughout the afternoon to pay tribute to the people's right to talk up for peace and for the justice of their economic demands.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK about 10,000 stood before the speaker's stand, taking the places of others who had heard the earlier speeches.

The May Day Committee estimated that nearly 25,000 had taken part in the four-hour demonstration.

Leon Straus, furriers' leader, a World War II veteran, congratulated the demonstrators who had come "and shown their courage, their devotion to labor, their patriotic loyalty to the best traditions of our nation."

The forest of banners, placards and floats blazoned the principal themes of the day:

A cease-fire in Korea, peace by negotiation.

Resistance to McCarthyism.

The defense of the living standards of New York's eight million.

The speakers and the placards of the demonstrators called for an end to the Dewey-Impellitteri attack on the city's welfare demanding that the rent increase of 15 percent be rescinded; they rejected the proposed payroll tax and higher subway fares.

Several thousand war veterans were among the demonstrators: that was seen when Straus, himself a lieutenant in World War II, called upon all former soldiers in the Square to salute the flag when the proceedings began.

*

A LARGE painting of Malenkov and Eisenhower shaking hands dominated the speaker's stand. On it was painted the slogan, "Let's Make It Happen Again." Peace in Korea and throughout the world,

to be achieved by friendly negotiation, was at the top of the afternoon's agenda. It was to be seen in such slogans and paintings as that carried by the people from Brooklyn: their canvass showed a longshoreman opening the gate of a ship, with the legend, "East-West Trade Would Mean Millions of Jobs."

Paul Robeson who received an ovation when he rose to speak best caught the day's spirit. "We represent the power on earth," the great Negro leader said. "We are part of the hundreds of millions who have, for the first time in history, the strength to impose peace."

He spoke proudly of his people's struggles and the march of the African nations toward freedom. Robeson also paid tribute to those working-class leaders who are in jail or who are convicted to prison because they fought for the things you and I hold dear."

He singled out men and women like Benjamin J. Davis, former councilman and Negro leader now in prison on a Smith Act conviction, Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, furriers' leader Irving Potash, Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and all other Smith Act victims.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was similarly cheered. She had first spoken on Union Square May Day demonstration back in 1907 during the campaign to free the leaders of Rights Congress, Bernard Minter,

the Western Miners Federation—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They were framed on murder charges and were freed as a result of a coast-to-coast amnesty campaign. Miss Flynn spoke of other victories in amnesty struggles—like Eugene V. Debs and others who had been imprisoned as a result of the Palmer Red Raids after World War I.

SHE SAID an amnesty campaign today on behalf of the Smith Act victims had great possibilities of success, as history had shown.

The Communist leader charged that Attorney General Brownell had taken another leaf from Hitler's book when he listed as subversive even the defense committees formed by families of the imprisoned Communists to help defray the legal expenses of their fathers and husbands.

Howard Fast foresaw the time when the nation's children will march on May Day celebrating the brotherhood of man, a time when there will be no war, no hunger, no police commissioner Monaghan.

The speakers well represented the inhabitants of the five boroughs of the metropolis: they were men and women like Robeson, John T. McManus, gubernatorial candidate of the ALP and manager of the National Guardian, Howard Fast, William L. Patterson of the Civil

trade union leader, Louis Weinstein, painters leader and Smith Act victim, Sam Pevzner, Jewish leader, Louis Buchold, of the Labor Youth League, Crawford Morgan, Negro leader of Local 65, Miriam Baumel of the millinery workers, Albert E. Kahn, author and many others.

The holding of the demonstration was a partial victory against the McCarthyites who tried every kind of incitement to prevent it altogether after they succeeded in cancelling the traditional parade permit.

As the chairman, Leon Straus said, the people refused to accept defeat; though the working-class of the city had suffered a partial setback by the ban on the parade, the demonstration's spirit and its numbers were a triumph. The demonstrators declared they would fight hard to regain the right to parade, a basic democratic right, and evinced certainty they would parade May Day 1954.

THE WESTINGHOUSE Conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers addressed an appeal to all other unions among the company's employees for joint negotiations in the current wage talks. . . . Some weeks ago the UE addressed a similar appeal to unions in General Electric.



CONFERRING IN THE SEATTLE SMITH ACT TRIAL as it got under way in the Federal courthouse are (left to right) Henry P. Huff, John Daschbach (standing), Paul M. Bowen, Barbara Hartle, Atty. Irvin Goodman (standing), Terry Pettus, William Fennock, John Caughlan (standing). Karyl Larsen, Atty. John Walther

and Atty. James McIver. Goodman represents Pettus and Mrs. Hartle; Caughlan represents Fennock and Daschbach; Walther and McIver represent Larsen, and Huff and Bowen are acting as their own counsel. The trial opened April 15 in Seattle Federal court.

Our Moscow Reporter Sets Record Straight

U.S. PRESS SPECULATIONS ON DIVISIONS IN SOVIET EXPLODED

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

EVEN THE MORE SERIOUS commentators in the New York Times are suffering publicly from extraordinary delusions. James Reston wrote on April 19, that "the lines of authority in Moscow are not so clear now." He also has divined "internal squabbling . . . so grave that the Kremlin no longer seems concerned to try to conceal it from the outside world."

Reston's journalistic delusions have reached such an extraordinary state that he has uncovered what no one in the Soviet Union has seen, to wit, an attack by Pravda on Stalin. All this would be too ludicrous to answer were it not for the sad consequences such delusions about the Soviet Union can have at this moment in international relations.

How many times in the past has a wrong estimate of the Soviet Union proved disastrous for our country!

Now, at a moment when the deeds of the Soviet Union, Peoples China and the Korean Peoples Republic, have demonstrated that there is no disputed question which cannot be resolved peacefully, the fatal delusions are again being revived. "Serious" commentators are imagining "grave internal squabbling," in the USSR. They are imagining a decline in the authority of Stalin's teachings. They are imagining a division in Soviet Party and Government circles.

THE TRULY extraordinary thing about these delusions is that they come after a series of events which prove just the contrary of what Reston and the Times have discovered. For example:

1. When Stalin died there was a moving and unanimous expression of sorrow and affection for Stalin. This was accompanied by a closing of ranks by the Soviet people around their Communist Party and government.

2. With unprecedented smoothness, speed and efficiency a series of government and party changes were carried out which insured the continuity of Soviet policy—the policy of Lenin and Stalin.

3. The sixth annual post-war price cut extended the steady improvement of living conditions that has been going on since the war ended.

4. The initiative of Prime Minister Malenkov, in behalf of the Soviet Government, put before the United States an offer for negotiating all disputed issues between the two countries, and received unanimous support here.

5. A plotted grave injustice, the concocted doctors' murder case, was speedily rectified, the guilty persons were arrested, and a tremendous demonstration given that the Soviet constitution will be enforced as a protection of the individual rights and liberties of all the people.

THE MOST painstaking steps been taken here insuring continuity of collective leadership and enhancement of the authority of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Have these steps revealed any signs of weakness, dissension or tension. Maybe in the offices of the New York Times, but not here. Here the party members and the non-party masses have rallied about the party and government because it is carrying out the two fundamentals of socialist policy. These fundamentals have been continuous and unchanging since Nov. 7, 1917. They are first the policy of peace and second the constant improvement of the welfare of the people.

What has been the stress in Pravda editorials and articles? On the application of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin and on carrying out the decisions of the 19th Party Congress. There has been a clear insistence on mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Above all the stress has been the fact that Communists are invincible as long as they maintain close ties with the people. The very heart of Lenin's and Stalin's teachings on the party is this proper relationship between leadership and the people and collective leadership.

The authority of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is higher than ever before because all the measures taken since Stalin died have been collective measures, carried out as Lenin and Stalin taught, with meticulous regard for the will of the people.

Hairbrained speculations in the U. S. capitalist press speak about a new note being struck in Pravda editorials. Are the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin new? The teachings are not new, but of course they wouldn't be as vital as they are if they were not creative theories, meeting every new situation as it comes up. That is what Lenin and Stalin taught.

THE PRESTIGE of Soviet communist leaders, Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Khrushchev, Bulganin, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Mikoyan

May Day Greetings
from
Dayton Ohio Readers
and Friends

A new collection of poems and songs for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, by Zillah Segal, a People's Artists Publication.

"Give Us . . .
Your Hand!"

Just published—single copy 25c. 10 or more, 11c each. Order from: Workers' Associated Publishers, 520 Madison Avenue, New York City 22.

Negro Labor Council Parley

CHICAGO.—A two-day conference of the Chicago Negro Labor Council on May 9-10 will highlight the fight for jobs at Sears Roebuck and other Chicago plants.

The parley will be held at Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St. A keynote address will be given by Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, auto union leader and national treasurer of the organization.

Other speakers will be: Rev. H. B. Hawkins, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church; Mrs. Thelma J. Barksdale of the District Youth Department, Great New Era District; Chatman Waines, executive secretary of the CNLC.

Nelson Appeal To Be Argued

PHILADELPHIA.—Increased efforts to broaden the campaign for the freedom of Steve Nelson were called for this week by the Civil Rights Congress. Nelson's appeal from his conviction and sentencing to 20 years imprisonment under the state Anti-Sedition law will be heard May 25 by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Letters to Gov. Fine to annul the unjust sentence are urged by the Nelson defense committee.

selfish interests but the interests of the people.

No one expects the people of the United States to view all questions the way people here do. But if our country understands the stability, the unity, the strength of the Soviet regime it will have a true picture of what's happening here. And that will help us as Americans achieve what we want and need in our own interests: settlement of all disputed issues with

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Right to Murder — a review of Richard Wright's 'The Outsider'

—See Page 8



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 19 • 26
16 Pages

MAY 10, 1953
Price 10 Cents

WE NEED \$20,000 AT ONCE IN THE WORKER FUND DRIVE

THREE WEEKS AGO, we opened our annual spring campaign for funds to keep The Worker and Daily Worker going. We asked for \$100,000 to be raised within the next two months. The money is necessary because, as our readers know, we get very little of the 2½ billions spent nationally on newspaper advertising. The advertisers, especially the big ones who control the business, just don't like our political position.

We have not pressed this campaign for \$100,000 these past few weeks because we have centered our attention on the drive for circulation.

We intend to continue the drive for circulation, which we consider vital to the nation politically, as well as essential to us economically.

But the fact that we have not pressed the fund campaign does not mean we don't need the money. The truth is we have been running heavily in the red, and can no longer keep the lid on the appeal for funds.

WE NEED at least \$20,000 of the \$100,000 by the end of this week. We know Freedom of the Press Committees and reader groups in several states have been quietly collecting money in answer to our original plea, but have not yet sent it in. We ask:

- That all money collected by reader groups be forwarded without delay and the process of collecting it be speeded up.

- That the many friends we have throughout the country send their contributions directly to us. A few of these wonderful friends have already swung into action. We need more, many more.

- That these friends collect from their friends, shopmates, fellow-readers and send the money to us.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

Mothers' Day

An Editorial

THIS BEING our Mother's Day editorial, we think it appropriate to relate the story of an 80-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Caroline F. Urie, a Quaker, recently featured in the Cleveland Press.

For the past five years, Grandmother Urie said, she has paid "only the percentage of my

income tax which the Bureau of the Budget informs me is allotted to non-military expenditures." Internal Revenue agents have visited Mrs. Urie, have argued with her, but to no avail. As she wrote President Eisenhower, she is no tax-evader—she sends the withheld portion of her tax to peace organizations—but she is determined not to finance militarism.

THE SAME LOVE for humanity which motivated Mrs. Urie has promoted millions of mothers to hope and pray for peace. It has moved many to petition their Congressman or the White House to work for peace. It has resulted in a substantial number organizing with their neighbors in a collective and effective fight to end the war in Korea. Wherever the peace movement is active, there you will find them, the mothers!

This Week . . .

Tideland Oil Steal
—Page 2

Robber Barons Out
to Strip Country
—Page 2

Nam II's True Offer
—Page 4

British POWs
Expose 'Atrocities'
—Page 4

Mother's Day Story
—Page 12

Jim Thorpe, 'Alien'
in His Own Country
—Page 11

THIS IS therefore a splendid occasion for us to honor all mothers, in Korea, in Britain, in France, in the USSR, as well as in the United States, who fight for peace. And the way to do that is by sending today a telegram or a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to agree to a Korea ceasefire now.

New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

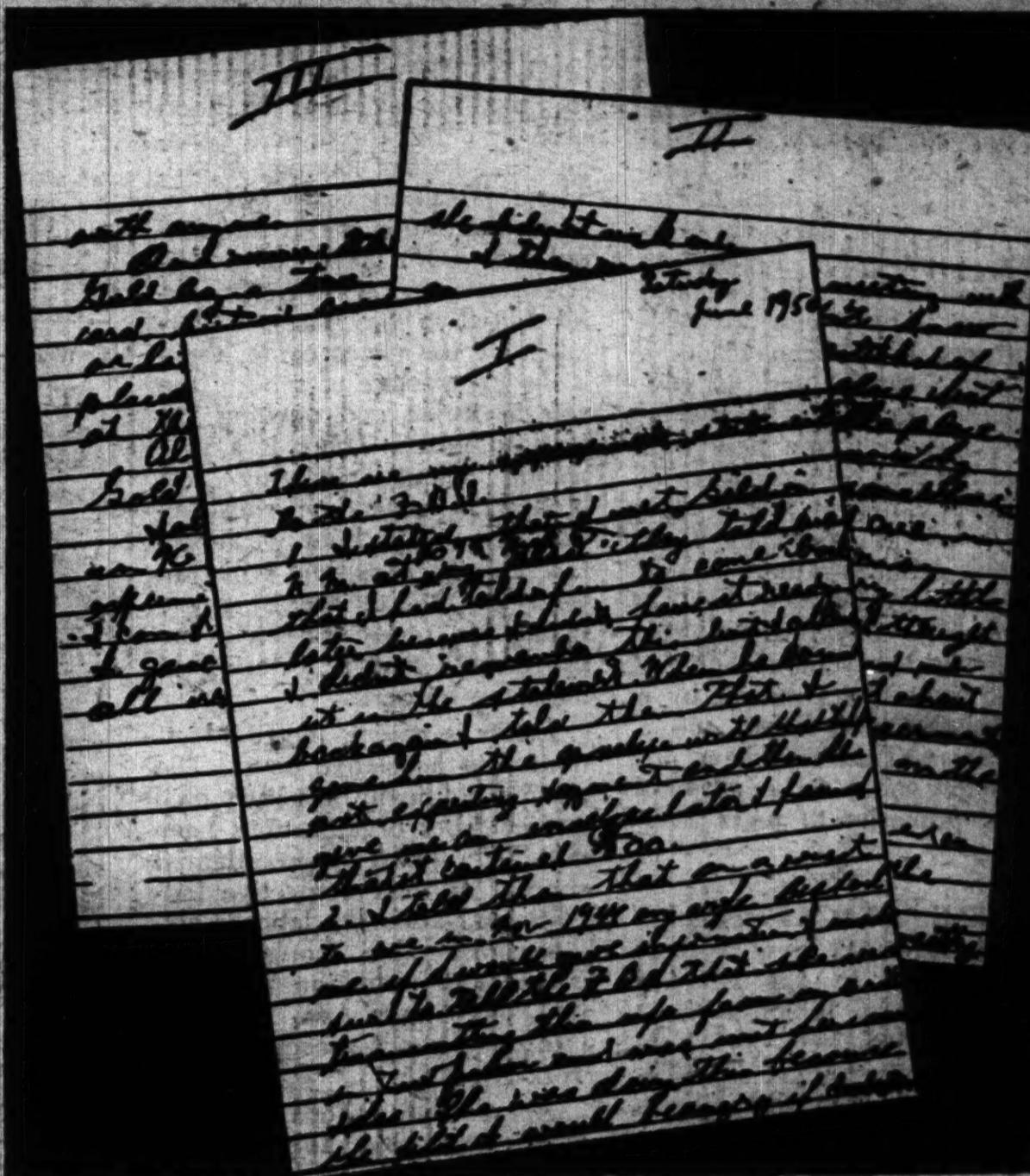
What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

- That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

- That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."

- That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

- That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers Combat and Le Monde, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

HERE ARE the main points which contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

- Greenglass' wife, Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's

"She said he would say things
(Continued on Page 13)



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Pity Poor Velde! His Victims Fight Back!

See
Page 6

The Outlook for the N.Y. City Elections

By SIMON W. GERSON

Gerson is legislative chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

OF ALL elections since the Eisenhower victory last year, the upcoming New York City 1953 municipal campaign is easily the most important. What occurs in this city, center of finance capital, with its powerful labor and progressive movement and its great electorate, is fraught with deep meaning for 1954.

It obviously behooves progressives, therefore, to take a long look at the simmering New York political pot and estimate soberly the forces at work and the job ahead.

Political events in New York are developing not only on the background of the "usual" jungle-like big city politics. They develop, above all, on the background of the 1952 national victory of the preferred party of finance capital—the Republican Party. There is clearly evidenced the effort to make new advances for direct Republican reaction.

Finance capital and its governmental agents are increasingly seeking to throw new economic burdens on the masses of the people. Recent weeks have seen a direct effort by Gov. Dewey's Administration—aided and abetted, in fact, by the "Democrat" Mayor Impellitteri—to lower the standard of living of New York's masses by a rent raise, a fare boost, and a payroll tax. That they have not completely succeeded in all these is due primarily to mass resistance.

THESE ATTACKS on the living standards of New Yorkers are reflected in the Mayor's budget of \$1.5 billions. While presumably drafted in New York, the city budget is effectively controlled by Albany legislation. Thus, the Republican State Administration, in connivance with the stooge-like Mayor, seeks to force into the new budget a continuation of the three percent sales tax, along with a fare boost. (The 15 percent rent increase has already been decreed by the Republican-controlled Legislature).

These arrogant attacks on the people of New York are a direct product of the 1952 Eisenhower victory. The stepped-up assaults on hard-won labor and social gains in Washington are reflected in similar attacks in New York. Along with these attacks, the GOP is ringing the changes on crime and corruption uncovered in Democratic New York City, meanwhile discreetly seeking to screen from public view the organic relations of the underworld with leading figures in the Republican Party.

But while the arrogance of finance capital and its preferred Republican agents has increased, mass resistance to attacks on popular living standards has likewise mounted. The rent boost was opposed by organized labor, the Liberal Party, the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, Americans for Democratic Action, virtually all the Democratic minority in the Legislature, and even a few Republicans. In New York City public pressure forced Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate to retreat on the payroll tax. The Mayor was also forced to reverse the proposal to wipe out day-care centers for the children of working mothers. And on the Transit Authority, with its built-in fare boost gimmick, the ranks of the Board of Estimate have been split, with City Council President Judolph

Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner already in the opposition, and City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph publicly wavering.

Most dramatic has been the visible growth of unity in the ranks of organized labor, particularly the civil service employees, as reflected in a new militancy at the budget hearings. The great demonstration of CIO Transport Workers Union members outside City Hall and the unity of AFL and CIO leaders at the budget hearings reflect new pressures for united action. These actions by labor on the legislative front are clearly the first steps that lie will compel these workers to take on the road to independent political action.

ALL THIS makes for new possibilities for electoral coalition growing out of the present struggles and battles looming ahead. These possibilities are sharpened by the titanic events throughout the world. Masses of Americans sense that with the powerful initiative for peace undertaken by the peace camp, there is the perspective of settling the war in Korea and opening the road to peace. There is a new feeling about regaining lost ground in peacetime construction of schools, housing, hospitals, etc. There is—and will continue to be—an increasing demand for funds for civic improvements and a lowering of mass tax burdens.

Labor is paying increased attention to legislative issues. The always politically sensitive civil service labor organizations have obtained almost unprecedented support of their respective federations. Nationally, labor is giving considerable thought to a program of peacetime construction, as witness AFL president George Meany's speech in New York April 25.

Apart from labor's new political awareness, there is unusual activity in and around a host of independent committees reacting to the deep mass resentment against corruption in government. While some of these committees include well-known middle class reformers and other well-meaning citizens, on the whole they are being utilized by Republican-connected Big Business figures. They form an essential element of the Dewey strategy of capturing New York City preparatory to his 1954 gubernatorial fight.

Clearly, therefore, the main danger in this extremely fluid election is the attempt of the Chase National Bank—Republican gang directly taking over the New York City government. Their plan is to do this under the facade of a Fusion coalition or, secondarily and only if otherwise impossible, through some nominal Democratic stooge like Mayor Impellitteri.

The Republican crowd now shouting for Fusion invokes the name and tradition of Fiorello LaGuardia. The situation does, in fact, faintly resemble the political picture of 20 years ago when LaGuardia was elected Mayor on a Republican-Fusion ticket.

HE WAS ELECTED by a curious coalition of wealthy good government forces allied with the leaders of the garment unions. The Democratic Party was split between the "regular" organization which ran John F. O'Brien and the so-called Recovery Party which ran Joseph V. McKee. It was a period of intense mass struggle, particularly of the unemployed, and the campaign was fought on the basis of the slogan "We're in it together."

(Continued on Page 10)



F. H. LaGUARDIA

Capitol Roundup

The Worker Washington Bureau

THE TAKEAWAY is merging with the giveaway in Congress. Now the axe is out for social security. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing a plan to use Social Security old age funds as grants to states to put on a \$25 a month anyone who has not contributed to social security. That would mean taking from the workers who contributed to the fund to keep other workers on a starvation dole.

The proposal is under actual study in a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.). In 1949 Curtis declared the social security program was "unmoral."

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee pushed through one of its heaviest budget cuts on the Federal Trade Commission. A CIO News story disclosed that representatives of two of the oil cartel firms now being sued by the government as a result of FTC action, sat in on a committee meeting on the budget bill for FTC. The committee meeting was supposed to be an executive one.

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee has been holding hush-hush sessions with taxation specialists. It has been reliably learned, however, that under consideration by this powerful body is a national sales tax, abolition of the corporate income tax and a ceiling on personal income tax rates which would give long-suffering millionaires a break.

MEMO FOR MOTHER'S DAY: A bill has been introduced in Congress (H.R. 2861) to allow working mothers to deduct the cost of child care from income taxes. Good idea to write a Mother's Day message to your Congressman, urging him to support the bill—and while he's at it to push for restoration of welfare funds for child care centers. This working mother's bill is sure to raise a howl in Congress which sees nothing wrong with permitting business to deduct golf clubs dues from income taxes.

John Davis, head of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp., has complained there are too many "inefficient farmers" and they ought to be gotten off the farms with the land given over for grass and trees. The Department is planning to expand qualifications of farmers to 40,000 which are fit to farm.

Robber Barons Out to Grab All Public Resources

By BERNARD BURTON

Washington.

THE GIVEAWAY has only just started. Congressional passage last week of the Administration-sponsored bill to hand over to states and private interests the fabulously valuable offshore oil resources was merely the signal for an even bigger plunder operation that is already in the works.

Hearings have already been set for May 20 before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. Involved in a bill introduced by Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R-Mont.) to hand over to big private livestock operators more than 140 million acres of federally owned public grazing lands in 11 western states. Companion bills have been introduced in the Senate by Hugh Butler (R-Neb.) and Frank A. Barrett (R-Wyo).

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D-Wyo) has introduced a bill to hand over to the states—which means private interests—the rights to all minerals lying under public lands.

OTHER MEASURES in the works would hand over to private interests the rights to federally

controlled hydroelectric power and timber. In a word the whole giveaway threatens to turn into the biggest payoff in the history of the U. S.—unless the people can intervene quickly to halt it. It is a payoff to the oil trusts, the big cattlemen, the big banks, the utility and power companies, the big mining companies. It is a payoff to the interests that generously backed the present administration to power.

It is a payoff at the expense of the workers, poor farmers and small businessmen, all of whom will face further gouges from monopolies grown more powerful.

HANDING OVER these resources will mean a loss in revenue which the Federal Government now gets from leasing these lands under governmental super-

(Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Bars Picketing in 35 States • 'Conspiracy' Frames 36 Miners

WHEN AN OHIO county judge can issue an injunction that bars picketing in 35 states, then it's time to get really alarmed, the CIO declared in the current issue of CIO News in which a writ against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers takes the main spotlight. The injunction, issued by Judge Connelly of Cleveland under an Ohio law that states the right of free speech is scrapped if "it injures another in his property rights" bars picketing of the non-union Richman Co. clothing plant in Cleveland and its 70 outlets in 35 states. The immediate effect was to stop picketing while the ACW's attorneys were pondering procedure for an appeal.

IN ONE of the most sweeping anti-labor "conspiracy" indictments in years, 36 members of the United Mine Workers of Leslie and Clay counties Kentucky were indicted on the charge that they "willfully, knowingly conspired to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate certain citizens in their free exercise and enjoyment of rights—the right to decline to join a union." The two counties are the last refuge of the unorganized operators of Kentucky.

MEMBERS of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York went to the polls Friday to vote on whether they want to retain the shapeup form of hiring. In the meantime the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the waterfront passed, with no sign of change. This was underscored last Monday night when Francis Kelly was shot and killed near his home in Hoboken just three hours before he was to begin his job as hiring boss on Pier 3.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S expensive back-to-work campaign through daily full page ads and a five-station radio program in Syracuse was effectively repudiated by the striking workers in the company's plant there when they voted 1,860 to 1,137 to stay out on strike. They've been out five weeks. . . . The strike of 4,500 UAW-CIO and 1,000 AFL machinists at GE's jet plant in Elyria, Ohio, continued in its eighth week. The union asked the Senate's labor committee to investigate the strike charging the company's millions of dollars of pay given unaffected who have nothing to do will be passed on to the government.

EXECUTIVE BOARDS of the Distributors, Processing and Office Workers; the CIO United Retail and Wholesale Workers and the CIO's Department Store (Macy's) Union will meet in Atlantic City over the weekend to consider an agreement reached by negotiators to merge the three organizations into one union. Arthur Osman, who, according to the agreement, is to be the secretary-treasurer of the new union, warned that "many obstacles" still remain to the merger.

The CIO's Utility Workers Union continued to defy the national CIO stand with adoption of a resolution at its recent convention in Detroit in opposition to federal operation of hydroelectric power.

The CIO's Textile Workers Union scored its first important victory since the breakaway movement to the AFL began in the South with 1,414 to 1,230 vote defeating the UTW-AFL at nine Piedmont mills in Leakeville, N. C.

POINT of ORDER!

THEY'RE SAYING

By ALAN MAX

Now that the Eisenhower Administration is turning over oil and other natural resources to private interests, businessmen are saying: there's gold in that hill.

Truce Talks

(Continued from Page 4)

the world, there was no guarantee of a truce, no matter how bright the prospects might appear at the moment.

WHILE A SPOKESMAN for the British government told a restless and questioning session of the House of Commons that it was "quite satisfied" with Gen. Harrison's conduct of the truce talks, expressions of dissatisfaction flowed unquenched.

Miss Barbara Castle, a Labor member, suggested that negotiations be taken out of the hands of the military and turned over to civilian negotiators. Frank Beswick supported the proposal, saying there was "very real and grave disquiet" in England about the handling of the truce talks. Prime Minister Churchill—now Sir Winston—rejected the proposal but behind it popular support was obviously gathering.

In the U. S. no prominent person had put forward precisely this proposal as a means of speeding up truce talks. But it was everywhere evident that the American people were impatient for an end to the Korea fighting and that Washington was well aware of that impatience.

THIS FACT helped explain the rash of inspired newspaper stories stemming from Washington aimed at arousing U. S. public opinion

about the current successes of the people of Indo-China in their battle for liberation against the Washington-financed French imperialists.

One State Department spokesman told newsmen that the victories of the Vietminh and the Laotian nationalists "proved that the Russian peace offensive is phony." Robert S. Allen, syndicated columnist, blandly reported he had "conclusive information" that the Indo-Chinese forces will next try to seize Thailand. The Korean truce talks, Allen claimed, were merely a maneuver to stall for time until this objective was reached.

BUT TRY AS they might, the commentators and columnists could not make a case for their contention that the liberation forces in Indo-China and the Chinese-North Korean negotiators at Panmunjom were somehow "coordinating" their activities. For on the very day that Allen claimed the Chinese were stalling, Gen. Nam II walked into the truce tent and accepted the U. S. demand that all POWs not desiring repatriation remain in Korea.

In the same crisp manner, the Chinese-North Korean negotiators have eliminated every issue which the U. S. has erected as a stumbling block to a cease-fire.

Certain propaganda actions of the Pentagon and the State Department, however, are beyond the reach of Nam II and his comrades. Intended as obstacles to a Korean truce, it is the American people who must eliminate them.

One is the continued hunt for "atrocity" tales conducted by the Pentagon.

The other is the attempt to frighten the American people with the spectre of a free Indo-China as if that offered a threat to U. S. security.

The American people, and especially labor, should see that the real obstacle to a cease-fire in Korea is the "truculence" of U. S. negotiators which reflects their unwillingness to reach agreement. If there is to be a cease-fire—as there must be—it will come only because the people say to President Eisenhower: We want negotiations, not conditions; we want agreement, not "atrocity" tales; we want a cease-fire, not scare-stories about Indo-China's 1776.

Robber Barons Out to Grab

(Continued from Page 2)

vision. That will have to be made up in taxes or in still further reduced constructive government projects.

The measure to hand over public grazing lands to big cattlemen will mean that this powerful group—which once almost denuded and ruined the western lands—will now take control and squeeze the small ranchers. Forty-six percent of all western livestock grazes on land supervised by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. Now the machinery is being oiled for handing over control and eventual ownership to powerful private interests.

In the 11 westernmost states 61.1 percent of all electric power originates from federal sources. The move to hand over these resources means giving the private power corporations the right to charge high rates to poor ranchers and farmers, as well as to small business.

IF THE PRIVATE power interests have their way—and they have already had their way in the House vote that killed most appropriations for rural electrification—they will not only get their hands on such tremendous water projects as the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. They will also muscle in on federal irrigation projects which amount to 23.4 percent of all area under irrigation in the western states.

SIMILARLY with timber cutting. The lumber barons of the last century stripped and denuded tract after tract until a public outcry forced federal supervision of timber cutting on public lands in 1902. Incidentally, federal receipts from leases to cut timber amounted to nearly \$65 million in 1952—all of which will also go if the giveaways have their way.

Lest anyone think that the administration is not party to this operation plunder, it is well to recall the recent testimony of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Orme Lewis. Lewis has jurisdiction over the Bureau of Land Management which manages 40 percent of all public lands. He told a Senate committee that he favored private ownership of these lands.

SIMILARLY Lewis' superior, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, has made it clear that he favors more supervision by the states over resources that are now federally-owned. And supervision by the states, as the tideland debate brought out again and again, means a giveaway to the private interests. It is in line with McKay's action last week junking the Hell's Canyon water power project in the Snake river on the Oregon-Idaho boundary in order to let the privately-owned Idaho Power Co. take over. It is also in line with his boast to the recent U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention: "We're here in the administration representing business and industry."

The giveaway program can be stopped, however. Even the tideland grab can yet be halted. This was shown in the last days of the Senate tideland debates when letters and resolutions began to pour into Washington in support of the

to find out. Action even now in the form of letters, resolutions and other means from shops locals and communities, as CIO-PAC director Jack Kroll has urged, may still bring a White House veto.

At any rate, there must be even bigger action than in the giveaway of the federally-owned offshore oil resources if nearly all of the nation's land heritage is not put into the hands of the robber barons of 33.

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FATHER
MORRIS OKEN

—Lydia and Dave



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A DEBATE "HUMANISM AND DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM"

between

DR. CORLISS LAMONT and **DR. HOWARD SELSAM**
Author of "Humanism as a Philosophy" and Lecturer in Philosophy at Columbia University

Author of "What Is Philosophy"; Director of the Jefferson School of Social Science

Moderator: CEDRIC BELFRAGE
Editor, National Guardian

Sunday, May 10

8:15 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00
Sponsored by: Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

For you who love life, who love youth,
Springtime and Peace — to you — this

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SATURDAY NITE, MAY 23

MANHATTAN PLAZA

Grand Ballroom 66 East 4th St., N.Y.C.

AND A STAGE SHOW — CURTAIN AT 8:30 P.M.

Jewish Young Folk Singers — "Song of Love, Freedom and Peace"

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. . . VICTIMS OF

Walter-McCarran

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1:30 P.M.

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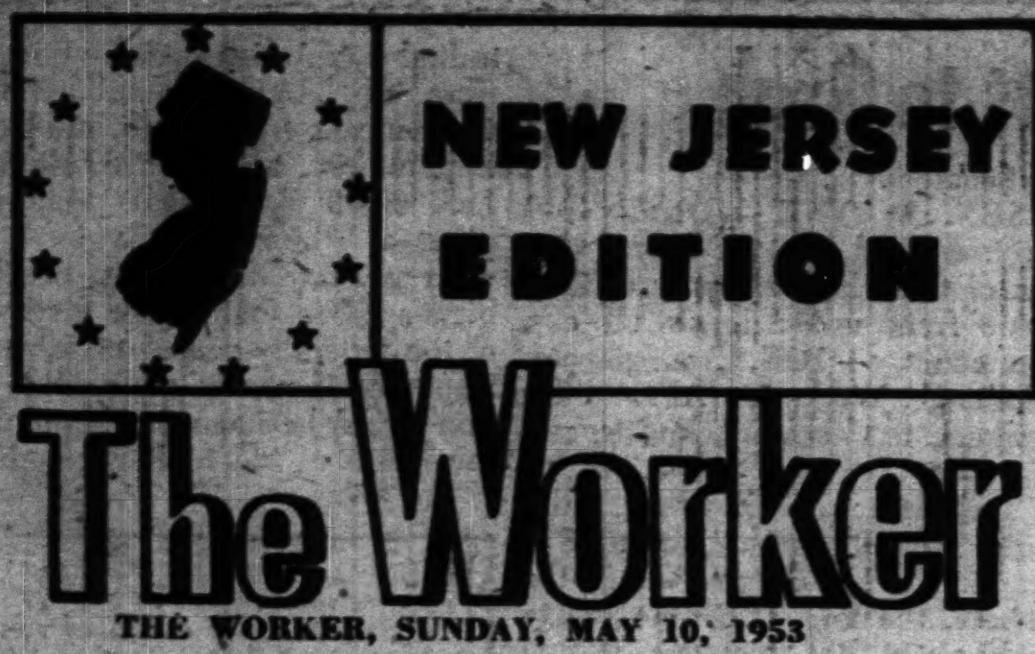
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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1953

Support Grows for Labor-Negro-Liberal Backed Candidates

NEWARK
PROGRESSIVE UNIONISTS
battled into the last week of the
commission election campaign to
sharpen the issues, assure a victory
for charter study and win votes for
candidates backed by labor and
Negro people's organizations.

District Council 4 of the United
Electrical Workers (UE-Ind.) issued
a leaflet to its members presenting
a program for improving and
expanding school facilities, for
more low-cost slum clearance, for
an overhaul of the tax system with
accurate assessment to place the
main burden on income-producing
properties and for a fight against
runaway shops. A final plank on

civil liberties called for an end to police brutality, for more representation to Negro people on policy-making boards, for a Negro city magistrate and integration of Negro school teachers throughout the school system.

THE UE LEAFLET opposed John B. Keenan "for the activities of his department against strikers . . . last year's arrest of CIO officials for distributing material . . . and police brutality against Negro people." While not labeling them as endorsements, the leaflet did list for support Leo P. Carlin, Irvine I. Turner and Salvatore A. Bontempo.

At a membership meeting of

REP. HUGH ADDONIZIO (Dem-NJ) put a bill before Congress this week to set the pay on

government contract work on a nation-wide rate established by the Secretary of Labor.

The bill, which would wipe out

the Fulbright amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act, would help workers in hard-hit industries—textile, electrical, etc.—where runaway shops have stranded thousands of workers without a job.

The Fulbright maneuver sets pay rates on a regional basis, which encourages plants to move south and pay, in many cases, half what organized labor gets up north.

★

ADDONIZIO, pointing out that 72 textile plants shut down in Jersey between 1948 and 1952, many of the moving south, has asked for early hearings on his bill before the House Banking Committee, of which he is a member.

Many CIO unions, particularly the International Union of Electrical Workers, have joined AFL and the independent United Electrical Workers in heated protests against the migration south.

The unions have pointed out that whenever a large plant folds, not only are the workers hit, but grocers, tailors, the whole area feels the pinch. In Trenton, when the huge GE plant announced it was moving to Kentucky, Freeholder Edward Thorne, leader of the Mercer County Industrial Commission, lashed the move as "callous," an act against the interests of the whole community.

This so-called "decentralization" has been made even easier for the monopolists by government fund-juggling, which enables big plants to build gigantic new plants out of back-tax money, in effect, giving them away.

AROUND THE STATE

ROSENBERG DINNER HELD DESPITE PRESSURE

NEWARK. — One hundred and twenty-five persons paid \$25 a plate to hear Dr. Stephen Loev, noted legal authority and professor of law at Northwestern University, speak on behalf of the Rosenbergs last Sunday night at the Cadillac Restaurant here. The shift in the fund-raising dinner from the Robert Treat Hotel foiled attempts by Walter Winchell and other reactionaries to block the affair by a last-minute cancellation of the contract.

MAY DAY TRADITION CARRIED ON

Progressive Jerseyans had to battle to carry on the traditional May Day celebrations this year. Cancellation of the original hall at a late hour hampered arrangements, but more than 100 persons attended the principal rally on May Day in Newark. They heard William Albertson, Smith Act defendant, tell a stirring story of the broad fight-back movement growing in Pittsburgh. Other speakers were Mary Taylor, of the Civil Rights Congress and Alan Max, an editor of The Worker.

Another May Day meeting at Carpenters Hall in Lakewood last Sunday night brought together another 100 persons who heard Hy Mandel of Newark speak on the struggle against fascism.

SHORE WOMEN FIGHT FOR PEACE

ASBURY PARK. — Hundreds responded to the appeal of the Monmouth-Ocean chapter of Women for Peace that they write President Eisenhower demanding that the new opportunity to end the Korea War not be lost. More than 500 postcards, letters and telegrams were sent from this far-shore area. A large advertisement was placed by Women for Peace in the Asbury Park Press urging the readers to write the President.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION IN MONMOUTH

A vigorous campaign is being waged in Asbury Park in support of Lonnie C. Moore, young Negro independent candidate for City Council. Mr. Moore has called for unity of Negro and white to strike a blow for democracy by electing a Negro to the council.

In Neptune, a Negro woman, Mrs. Frances West, won the Dem-

Calls for Final Push For Subs

NEWARK. WITH THE TOTAL of Daily Worker and Worker subscriptions obtained in the current drive in New Jersey now over 1,000, Mrs. Bertha Bloksberg of the N. J. Freedom of the Press Association appealed this week to all supporters of these papers for a final effort to reach the full 1,200 goal.

"We want to end the sub drive by May 15," Mrs. Bloksberg said, "so we can go ahead with plans to build up our bundle circulation among industrial workers."

"If the Freedom of the Press groups in the counties would make sure to get in the last of the renewals—and if just 50 of our old readers would get one new reader in the next two weeks, we could end our drive in a blaze of glory," Mrs. Bloksberg added.

Another \$100: The Worker Has Friends

It took him awhile to get around to it, but finally the Newark shop worker arranged to speak alone a few minutes to his friend, the one who occasionally bought the paper.

He explained that The Worker and the Daily Worker needed money to keep going. "understand," the friend said.

A few days later, after payday, he proved it—with an envelope with ten ten-dollar bills.

This story sounds familiar, doesn't it? Because the same thing happened a few weeks before, in another Jersey shop, one in South Jersey.

The moral? Get around to asking your shopmates and neighbors for The Worker. They'll do the rest.

ocadic primary contest for District committeewoman.

Mr. Coletto Epps, sole Negro running, won the Democratic nomination for City Council in the primaries in New Shrewsbury,

New Jersey SHOP TALK

SINGER LOCAL SPARKS F.E.P. FIGHT

Local 461, IUE-CIO, in the big Singer plant in Elizabeth took the initiative, together with National Urban League, to call together a conference on discrimination in hiring policies in the Elizabeth area last week.

The conference set up a committee to meet with Mayor LaCorte to urge formation of a civil rights commission under the Freedman Act. Plans were made for a survey of hiring conditions in Elizabeth.

Among those attending the meeting were representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the N. J. State CIO Council, the Federation of Colored Women, the American Jewish Congress, the N. J. State Employment Service and the N. J. Division Against Discrimination.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKES IN CENTRAL JERSEY

Union carpenters in the shore area, ironworkers in the Trenton-Burlington-South Jersey areas and carpenters on the giant Fairless steel mill all were on strike this week for more pay.

TRENTON UE LOCAL WINS STRIKE

A six-day strike won the workers in the Kramer-Trenton Co., members of Local 409, UE-Ind., a 13½ cent package which included 10% cents general wage increase, increased vacation benefits, triple time for

holidays worked, \$1,000 more life insurance, higher night shift differential and a pension plan guaranteeing \$45 per month, exclusive of social security.

JERSEY WOMEN AT UE CONFERENCE

Large delegations of women workers from Jersey shops attended the national conference on problems of working women held in New York last week-end by the United Electrical Workers (Ind.).

They urged increased legislative protection for women workers, and a campaign to reestablish federal

date, was winning support in numbers of unions, including CIO, AFL and independent locals, despite the failure of the CIO and AFL central bodies to endorse a Negro in this campaign.

Many supporters of the demand for Negro representation were following the lead of the Negro Labor Council in Newark which urged support both for Turner and for J. Bernard Johnson, the other Negro candidate.

The movement for charter study stepped up the campaign for a "yes" vote on the referendum. The Newark Citizens Committee for Municipal Government mailed 106,000 copies of a four-page paper to every family in the city.

and state funds for child care. The conference issued a call to all women in the industry, regardless of union affiliation, to unite with the women of UE to win "all rates for women above the common labor rate" and "full equality in seniority rights, regardless of sex."

Still a War Prisoner Now at Valley Forge

REAL FREEDOM is still a distance away for John W. Porter of Fieldsboro, N. J., Negro master sergeant whose "return to freedom" was hailed on radio and television a few weeks back, when he was named as one of the prisoners exchanged in Korea.

While his family awaited his return with plans for a huge, town-wide celebration, Sgt. Porter was shipped under "top secret" Army orders to Valley Forge Military Hospital.

At Valley Forge, Army brass announced that any GIs with "dangerous" ideas will be given full-scale psychiatric treatment as "mentally ill patients." Soldiers who disagree with official Army propaganda, who want peace now, who feel the war is futile, are to be considered "unbalanced," and if they "persist" in their thinking, presumably, may be subjected to insulin and electrical shock-treatment.

EARLY THIS WEEK, when several returned prisoners spoke to the press at Valley Forge, Sgt. Porter was still under wraps. He was reported as suffering from foot disease.

While the generals were ranting about "brain-washing," they had no word of criticism of the bald, matter-of-fact statements by southern soldiers who boasted of forming a Ku Klux Klan unit in Camp No. 1 near Pyongyang, to terrorize fellow-prisoners.

In Jersey, only two of 53 families of prisoners heard the good news that their relatives have been freed in the POW exchange—Mrs. Margaret Porter, Sgt. Porter's wife, the State Department, and to the Pentagon itself.

uncle of Pvt. Carl W. Kirchenhausen.

BUT OTHER FAMILIES have received heartening news in letters from their sons and husbands who are still prisoners—letters which expose the cruel hypocrisy of the recent "atrocity" stories.

Paratrooper Sgt. Edmund Druereil wrote his parents in Hoboken that he's "being treated fine . . . received winter clothing, hot water and plenty of food." Cpl. Joseph Preola, in a cheerful letter to his mother, Mrs. Virginia Cruise of Bayonne, reported: "The Chinese fixed my foot up like new."

Most of the letters home say "we are being treated well" . . . "in good condition under the circumstances" . . . "I'm in good health." Many spoke of sports tournaments in the PW camps. Pfc. Patrick Dempsey told his parents in Union City of enjoying track meets, baseball games and movies.

PVT. RAYMOND LINFANTIE wrote home to Newark that his team had won the camp-wide volleyball championship, and that the prizes were cigarettes, candy and sweaters.

Many of the families, reassured on the good health and morale of the prisoners, now fear that their mail may be considered "red propaganda," and their men, too, may be sent away as "psycho" to Valley Forge.

The wave of resentment that greeted this new Army maneuver against the American people is being expressed in protest telegrams and letters to the President, the State Department, and to the Pentagon itself.

Congress Gets Bill to Block Runaway Shops

Right to Murder — a review of Richard Wright's 'The Outsider'

—See Page 8

PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

Entered as second class matter Oct. 28, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 19

28

MAY 10, 1953
Price 10 Cents

WE NEED \$20,000 AT ONCE IN THE WORKER FUND DRIVE

THREE WEEKS AGO, we opened our annual spring campaign for funds to keep The Worker and Daily Worker going. We asked for \$100,000 to be raised within the next two months. The money is necessary because, as our readers know, we get very little of the 2½ billions spent nationally on newspaper advertising. The advertisers, especially the big ones who control the business, just don't like our political position.

We have not pressed this campaign for \$100,000 these past few weeks because we have centered our attention on the drive for circulation.

We intend to continue the drive for circulation, which we consider vital to the nation politically, as well as essential to us economically.

But the fact that we have not pressed the fund campaign does not mean we don't need the money. The truth is we have been running heavily in the red, and can no longer keep the lid on the appeal for funds.

WE NEED at least \$20,000 of the \$100,000 by the end of this week. We know Freedom of the Press Committees and reader groups in several states have been quietly collecting money in answer to our original plea, but have not yet sent it in. We ask:

- That all money collected by reader groups be forwarded without delay and the process of collecting it be speeded up.

- That the many friends we have throughout the country send their contributions directly to us. A few of these wonderful friends have already swung into action. We need more, many more.

- That these friends collect from their friends, shopmates, fellow-readers and send the money to us.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

Mothers' Day

An Editorial

THIS BEING our Mother's Day editorial, we think it appropriate to relate the story of an 80-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Caroline F. Urie, a Quaker, recently featured in the Cleveland Press.

For the past five years, Grandmother Urie said, she has paid "only the percentage of my

income tax which the Bureau of the Budget informs me is allotted to non-military expenditures." Internal Revenue agents have visited Mrs. Urie, have argued with her, but to no avail. As she wrote President Eisenhower, she is no tax-evader — she sends the withheld portion of her tax to peace organizations—but she is determined not to finance militarism.

THE SAME LOVE for humanity which motivated Mrs. Urie has promoted millions of mothers to hope and pray for peace. It has moved many to petition their Congressman or the White House to work for peace. It has resulted in a substantial number organizing with their neighbors in a collective and effective fight to end the war in Korea. Wherever the peace movement is active, there you will find them, the mothers!

THIS IS therefore a splendid occasion for us to honor all mothers, in Korea, in Britain, in France, in the USSR, as well as in the United States, who fight for peace. And the way to do that is by sending today a telegram or a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to agree to a Korea ceasefire, now.

This Week . . .

Tideland Oil Steal
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Outlook for the
New York Election
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Stalling in Korea
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British POWs
Expose 'Atrocities'
—Page 4

Mother's Day Story
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Jim Thorpe, 'Alien'
in His Own Country
—Page 11

New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

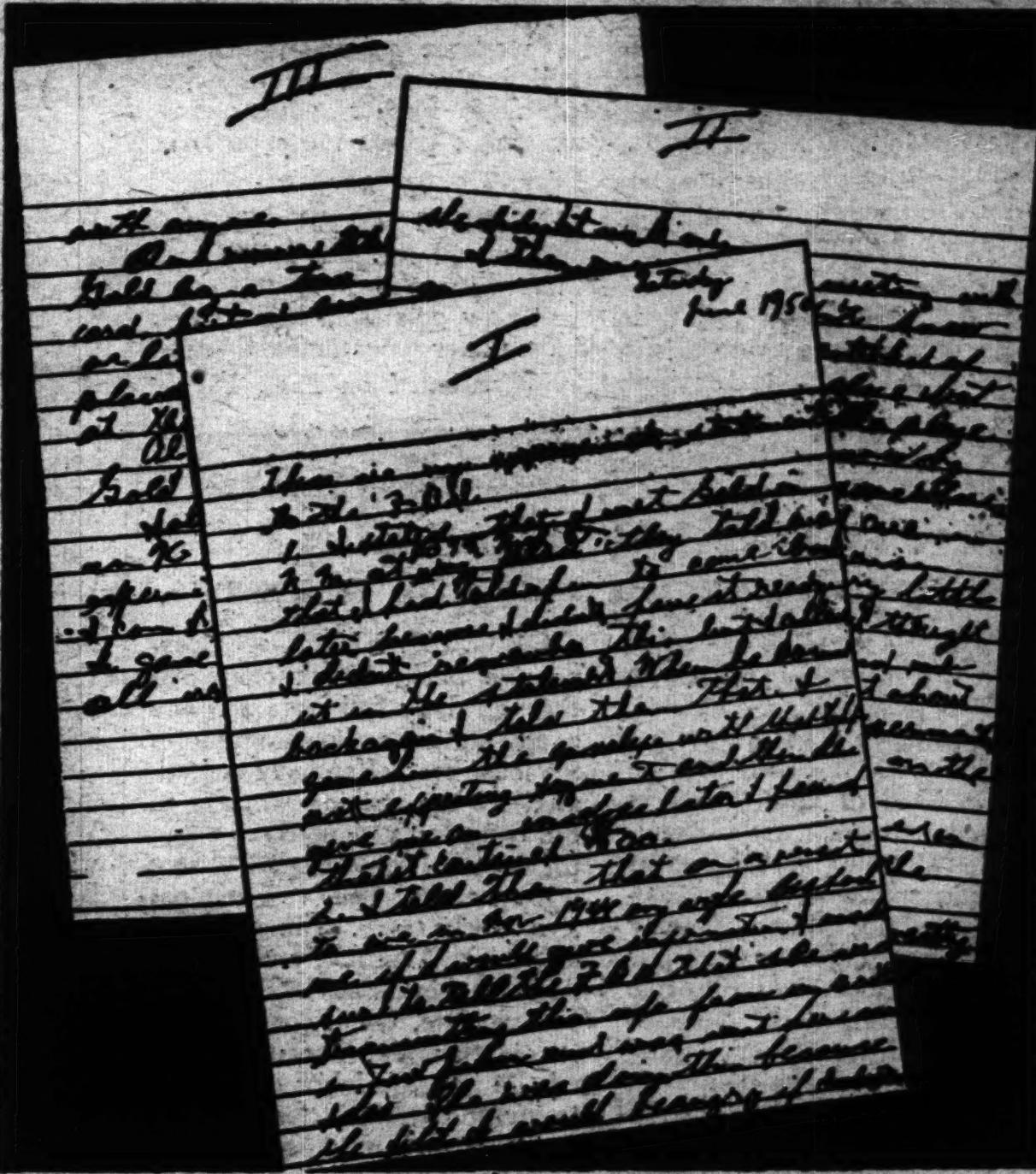
What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

- That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

- That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."

- That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

- That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers Combat and Le Monde, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

HERE ARE the main points which a contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

- Greenglass' wife, Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's yarn:

"She said he would say things (Continued on Page 13)



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Pity Poor Veldel! His Victims Fight Back!

—See
Page 6

Robber Barons Out to Grab All Public Resources

By BERNARD BURTON

THE GIVEAWAY has only just started. Congressional passage last week of the Administration-sponsored bill to hand over to states and private interests the fabulously valuable offshore oil resources was merely the signal for an even bigger plunder operation that is already in the works.

Hearings have already been set for May 20 before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. Involved is a bill introduced by Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R-Mont.) to hand over to big private livestock operators more than 140 million acres of federally owned public grazing lands in 11 western states. Companion bills have been introduced in the Senate by Hugh Butler (R-Neb) and Frank A. Barrett (R-Wyo).

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D-Wyo) has introduced a bill to hand over to the states—which means private interests—the rights to all minerals lying under public lands.

OTHER MEASURES in the works would hand over to private interests the rights to federally

controlled hydroelectric power and timber. In a word the whole giveaway threatens to turn into the biggest payoff in the history of the U.S.—unless the people can intervene quickly to halt it. It is a payoff to the oil trusts, the big cattlemen, the big banks, the utility and power companies, the big mining companies. It is a payoff to the interests that generously backed the present administration to power.

It is a payoff at the expense of the workers, poor farmers and small businessmen, all of whom will face further gouges from monopolies grown more powerful.

HANDING OVER these resources will mean a loss in revenue which the Federal Government now gets from leasing these lands under governmental super-

(Continued on Page 13)

Washington.

Capitol Roundup

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

THE TAKEAWAY is merging with the giveaway in Congress. Now the axe is out for social security. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing a plan to use Social Security old age funds as grants to states to put on a \$25 a month anyone who has not contributed to social security. That would mean taking from the workers who contributed to the fund to keep other workers on a starvation dole.

The proposal is under actual study in a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl Curtis (R-Neb). In 1949 Curtis declared the social security program was "unmoral."

UNITED FRONT: Observers were startled at first when House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck introduced a resolution to enlarge the House Labor Committee from 27 to 28 members, which was approved. What was even more startling was that the proposal was made in order to make room for another Democrat. But the mystery was cleared when it was learned that slated for that post is former Gov. Tuck of Virginia who was elected to Congress only three weeks ago. A deal was made behind the scenes between Halleck and Rep. Howard W. (Smith Act) Smith of Va., to get Tuck on the Committee. Among Tuck's qualifications are that as Governor of Virginia he pushed through that state's "right to work" (read: right to strikebreak) law. He also ordered the conscription of members of the AFL Electrical Workers when they were on the verge of striking the Virginia Electric Power Co.

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee pushed through one of its heaviest budget cuts on the Federal Trade Commission. A CIO News story disclosed that representatives of two of the oil cartel firms now being sued by the government as a result of FTC action, sat in on a committee meeting on the budget bill for FTC. The committee meeting was supposed to be an executive one.

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee has been holding hush-hush sessions with taxation specialists. It has been reliably learned, however, that under consideration by this powerful body is a national sales tax, abolition of the corporate income tax and a ceiling on personal income tax rates which would give long-suffering millionaires a break.

MEMO FOR MOTHER'S DAY: A bill has been introduced in Congress (HR2861) to allow working mothers to deduct the cost of child care from income taxes. Good idea to write a Mother's Day message to your Congressman, urging him to support the bill—and while he's at it to push for restoration of welfare funds for child care centers. This working mother's bill is sure to raise a howl in a Congress which sees nothing wrong with permitting businessmen to deduct golf club dues from income taxes.

John Davis, head of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp., has complained there are too many "inefficient farmers" and they ought to be gotten off the farms with the land given over for grass and trees. The Department is planning to examine qualifications of farmers to see which are "fit to farm."

The Outlook for the N.Y. City Elections

By SIMON W. GERSON

Gerson is legislative chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner already in the opposition, and City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph publicly wavering.

Most dramatic has been the visible growth of unity in the ranks of organized labor, particularly the civil service employees, as reflected in a new militancy at the budget hearings. The great demonstration of CIO Transport Workers Union members outside City Hall and the unity of AFL and CIO leaders at the budget hearings reflected new pressures for united action. These actions by labor on the legislative front are clearly the first steps that lie ahead on the road to independent political action.

ALL THIS makes for new possibilities for electoral coalition growing out of the present struggles and battles looming ahead. These possibilities are sharpened by the titanic events throughout the world. Masses of Americans sense that with the powerful initiative for peace undertaken by the peace camp, there is the perspective of settling the war in Korea and opening the road to peace. There is a new feeling about regaining lost ground in peacetime construction of schools, housing, hospitals, etc. There is—and will continue to be—an increasing demand for funds for civic improvements and a lowering of mass tax burdens.

Labor is paying increased attention to legislative issues. The always politically sensitive civil service labor organizations have obtained almost unprecedented support of their respective federations. Nationally, labor is giving considerable thought to a program of peacetime construction, as witness AFL president George Meany's speech in New York April 25.

Apart from labor's new political awareness, there is unusual activity in and around a host of independent committees reacting to the deep mass resentment against corruption in government. While some of these committees include well-known middle class reformers and other well-meaning citizens, on the whole they are being utilized by Republican-connected Big Business figures. They form an essential element of the Dewey strategy of capturing New York City preparatory to his gubernatorial fight.

Clearly, therefore, the main danger in this extremely fluid election is the attempt of the Chase National Bank—Republican gang directly taking over the New York City government. Their plan is to do this under the facade of a Fusion coalition, or, secondarily and only if otherwise impossible, through some nominal Democratic stooge like Mayor Impellitteri.

The Republican crowd now shouting for Fusion invokes the name and tradition of Fiorello LaGuardia. The situation does, in fact, faintly resemble the political picture of 20 years ago when LaGuardia was elected Mayor on a Republican-Fusion ticket.

HE WAS ELECTED by a curious coalition of wealthy good government forces allied with the leaders of the garment unions. The Democratic Party was split between the "regular" organization which ran John F. O'Brien and the so-called Recovery Party which ran Joseph V. McKee. It was a period of intense mass struggle, particularly of the unemployed, and the campaign

(Continued on Page 10)

POINT of ORDER!

THEY'RE SAYING

By ALAN MAX

Now that the Eisenhower Administration is turning over oil and other natural resources to private interests, businessmen are saying: there's gold in that Capitol Hill.

KING COAL

Low Paid Venezuela Labor Makes Miners Jobless Here

By ROBERT HARDT

HAZELTON, Pa.

WITH no immediate remedy in sight for the continuing crisis in coal, both the Mine Workers' union and management are seeking to solve their difficulties by limiting importation of residual oil from oil from Venezuela. [Imported residual oil is what is left over in the refining process after gasoline and/or other products have been removed from crude oil.]

United Mine Workers' officials have even joined with industrialists from the anthracite and bituminous coal companies and producers of domestic oil to urge Congress to establish quotas for oil imports.

According to the United Mine Workers' Journal, these imports wiped out the jobs of 21,000 miners in 1952, with a corresponding loss of \$90,000,000 in wages.

Will anti-dumping legislation solve the problems of American miners?

IT IS NO SECRET that the oil in Venezuela is controlled by the two giant corporations—Standard and Shell—and that oil workers labor under slave camp conditions.

The slightest struggle on the part of the Venezuelan oil workers for higher wages and better working conditions is met by the "Coal and

Concentration Camp For Union Organizers

Under this heading, Time, Aug. 18, 1952, in its Latin-American edition, described the concentration camp island of Guasina, where trade unionists and opponents of the Standard Oil Venezuelan junta are tortured.

The Time article, (it was censored out of its USA edition) declared that Guasina is "A pestilential prison island where the junta that rules Venezuela banishes its political enemies."

"Iron Police" of the Venezuelan government with guns, torture chambers, and the notorious concentration camps of Guasina.

It is also no secret that the Standard Oil of New Jersey runs the government of Venezuela lock, stock and barrel.

The Venezuela oil "dumping" by U.S. companies shows that smashing the struggles of the Latin American workers for better living and working conditions menaces the basic living and working conditions of American workers.

LAST SEPTEMBER'S Convention of the CIO International Oil Workers Union, exposed the role of the U.S. oil companies in Venezuela, and pledged support to Venezuelan and other Latin American workers in their struggle against the rapacity of the U.S. oil companies.

Other groups that have protested the repression of legitimate trade unionism in Venezuelan and other Latin American workers in their struggle against the rapacity of the U.S. oil companies.

Other groups that have protested the repression of legitimate trade unionism in Venezuelan and other Inter-American Regional Organization, and its parent body, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; also, many of the latter's affiliates including the CIO, AFL, and United Mine Workers.

THE WORLD FEDERATION of Trade Unions and its affiliate, the Confederation of Latin-American workers are carrying on a

Trade Unionists 'Interrogated'

Trade union leaders were subjected to severe beatings for 10 consecutive days at the headquarters of the National Guard and fed only bread and water. . . Another group of workers were kept for four days completely naked in a solitary cell, compelled to sit on blocks of ice, beaten repeatedly, and subjected to electric shocks.

During the long police interrogation, labor people are often subjected to a special torture called "tortol"—which means that ropes are tied around the wrists and tightened until the person loses consciousness." — Memorandum of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, Dec. 1951.

similar campaign.

The right-wing leaders of the ICTFU, however, never mention the many Communist prisoners in Venezuela, such as oil union leaders Jesus Faria and Max Garcia, or the support of the ruling military junta by Standard Oil and the U. S. government.

OTHER PROTESTS include the parliament of Ecuador, the International League for the Rights of Man, the Inter-American Women's Congress, and the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The United Nations International Labor Organization has found freedom of labor non-existent in Venezuela.

However, not one spokesman for the oil monopolies, who dominate the Venezuela dictatorship, has ever been known to object to the savage treatment of imprisoned oil workers. On the Contrary!

"In the opinion of many highly placed Venezuelans and Americans, the country has the best government it has had in 50 years"—Christian Science Monitor, July 27, 1951.

Do not the facts we have cited above make it clear that the United Mine Workers and other workers have a different stake than the mine operators and their allies in the problems of Venezuelan oil imports?

CAN CONDITIONS of American workers improve while Latin Americans workers are tortured in concentration camps for conducting strikes to improve their wages and working conditions?

Isn't it in the interest of the United Mine Workers and all American unions to follow the lead of the CIO Oil Workers and pledge solidarity to Venezuelan oil workers in their struggle against "Yankee Imperialism"?

100,000 Abandoned Children

Children are the worst victims of the poverty and cruelty of the Standard Oil "Coal and Iron Police" junta inflicts on workers in Venezuela. The New York Times, Aug. 5, 1951 reported that "oil-rich Venezuela has 100,000 abandoned children, many of whom roam at will and fend for themselves."

Artists Featured At Festival

PHILADELPHIA.—Earl Robinson and Laura Duncan will head a cast of artists at a June 14 festival to be sponsored by the West Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress at Camp Alpine.



Youth Notes ★ ★ ★

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY is slated to become a completely integrated school, rather than primarily a Negro college. There have always been a few white students. The new program includes an expansion of facilities, with a goal of 1,000 students.

DRAFT QUOTA for Pennsylvania for June is 2,244. It will be filled "if possible," state draft director Col. Gross announced, by 20-year-olds. If necessary, additional draftees will come from the oldest 19-year-olds.

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE gave a successful May Day dances at Reynolds Hall, Friday evening, May 1. . . John Howard Lawson drew a crowd of young writers with a talk on Walt Whitman, poetry, and politics, sponsored by the ASP, at Philographic Auditorium, May 1.

THERSEA BAKER, 13-year-old Negro pianist, made her concert debut recently at a Saturday night concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Miss Baker was a child prodigy. She began playing at the age of three, made her first public appearance at Wesley AME Zion Church at the age of four. She is a student at Sulzberger Junior High.

UNANIMOUS protest by teachers, parents and pupils forced the Board of Education to defer a longer school day, originally planned for this year. Organizations against the longer day included:

Public School Council, Teachers Union (independent), AFL Teachers Union, AFL Central Labor Union, Teachers Association, Home and School Council, Association of Student Councils, Principals of Senior High Schools, Secondary School Teachers Association, Council of Higher Schools.

THE NAACP is urging all Philadelphians to oppose consideration of Dr. Merle Odgers as president of the U. of P. Dr. Odgers heads Philadelphia's "symbol of hate and prejudice" at the Mazzoni-Gillard College which

Laying Oil Lines In Venezuela

Venezuelan laborers laying a pipeline in the Joseph Field in oil-rich Venezuela. World oil trusts drain off the profits and exploit the workers with low wages.

Bethlehem Doesn't Fear Peace: Grace

EUGENE GRACE, head of Bethlehem Steel, says his company is not afraid of peace in Korea. "We may have some adjustments here and there," he told reporters last week, "but they will be all to the good. All this war program is membership in the Committee of just waste. It creates nothing of Ten," a group whose aim is to prevent Negroes from buying Girard property." — (Phila. Inquirer, May 1.)

Fight Bias in Braddock Housing

BRADDOCK, Pa.—A citizens' committee has been established here to fight segregation in the forced removal of a large number of Negro families from the site of the 210-unit Talbot Towers project in the Bottoms area along the Monongahela River. Families thus removed have top priority in applications for public housing.

Heartfelt Sympathy on the Death of

KAREN JAFFE

The Klonsky family
The Gabow family
Tom and Gladys Nabried
Doris and Jerry
Pauline and Sherman
Moe and Sarah
Art and Avery

The staff of the Pennsylvania Worker extends its deepest sympathy to

ROBERT and MINNIE JAFFE

on the tragic loss of their daughter

KAREN

Financial 'Malnutrition'?

PHILADELPHIA. By ROY WILSON

Some voters were mystified when Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of U.S. Steel Corporation, said last April 13 that the industry is suffering from "financial malnutrition." However, there is now a clue as to why the steel monopolists

are "hungry."

On April 26, U.S. Steel reported record profits for the first quarter of 1953—\$49,375,058. This was only six million dollars more than the same period the previous year.

The other steel monopolies have a similar tale of "financial malnutrition." Bethlehem, for instance,

the country's second largest producer, last week reported a record high profit for the first quarter. But in view of wartime prices, what did it amount to?

A paltry \$32 millions, compared to \$19 million the previous year, only a 68 percent increase.

Obviously, there is "financial

malnutrition" going on somewhere.

While company reports show stockholders "starving" on record profits, the CIO steelworkers union has announced it is demanding a general wage increase for its million members whose real "financial malnutrition" is no mystery at all.

Labor Wins Rent Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—Labor scored a multi-million dollar victory here last week as City Council passed unanimously the hotly-contested local rent control ordinance. It becomes effective when federal controls end Aug. 1, and was opposed to the bitter end by the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

It has been estimated that abolition of rent control would cost medium and low income groups alone \$50 million yearly in Philadelphia.

The measure has been the center of a sharp struggle for months. CIO, AFL, and other labor and liberal groups rallied behind it while the realty gang tried to provoke riots at public hearings on the measure.

PHILADELPHIA now becomes one of the few big cities with local rent control to replace the federal controls which the trigger-happy majority in Congress scuttled.

However, the realty lobby has indicated it will fight the Philadelphia ordinance in the courts. The rent battle now shifts to Har-

risburg where an enabling law, authorizing local rent ordinance, is bottled up in the state legislature.

As finally passed, the Philadelphia ordinance made certain concessions to the realty lobby. It sets up a seven-member Commission, authorized to issue regulations to maintain rents "at levels generally fair and equitable and which provide for an orderly transition from, and termination of, emergency controls without undue dislocation, hardship, and inflationary price rises."

EVICTIONS are prohibited except for substantial cause. Penalties are provided up to 90 days imprisonment and \$300 fine.

The measure was described by one of its sponsors, Councilman Harry Norwich, of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as one of the most important ever to come before Council.

Peace No Calamity, Angry Letters Say

PHILADELPHIA.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, asserting that peace means a depression, has provoked angry responses that reflect the peace sentiments of Inquirer readers, and the need for labor to unite on an economic program for peace.

A letter in the Inquirer, signed H. F. B. declares:

"I have read selfish letters in The Inquirer before but none to compare with one written April 23 and signed 'Scared Stiff.' It is evident that this person has no sons or loved ones serving in the war and has no sympathy for others who do have dear ones dying on the battlefield."

"It seems that 'Scared Stiff' would prefer the Korean War to continue because he fears that peace may threaten his home and job."

"May I repeat what A. K. has expressed so well? If there are any persons of American background among us who look upon peace as a calamity, they have long since lost any honest claims they had to their American heritage."

ANOTHER letter, signed A. K. declares:

"Of course, there is no reason for Americans to fear peace. Certainly, no real American does. If there are persons of American back-

ground among us who look upon peace as a calamity, they have long since lost any honest claims they had to their American heritage.

War is frightful, destructive and inhuman. If our Nation ever comes to the point of accepting it as means of avoiding depression, as the Communists claim, then the end of our National greatness will soon be in sight."

(Editor's note: The Communists make no such "claim." They advocate peaceful co-existence of Communist and non-Communist societies and the peaceful solution of all differences.)

Another letter in the Inquirer, signed M. O. declares:

"Americans may be afraid of depression but they aren't afraid of peace, and nobody needs to tell them not to be."

Peace Banquet, May 9

PHILADELPHIA.—Two delegates who attended the Peking Peace Conference last fall will report on peace developments abroad and on some aspects of New China at the second annual banquet of Philadelphia Women for Peace, May 9.

The banquet will be held at the Resurrection Baptist Church, 1215 Girard Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

Statewide Rally For FEPC May 15

HARRISBURG.—A plot to kill the Catholic Interracial Council, the Administration-backed Fair Employment Practices bill (HR 1165) in a Senate Committee is being answered by a labor-backed, statewide rally for FEPC to be held here Monday, May 25. This was announced last week by Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO Council president, and chairman of the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, sponsors of the rally.

THE STATE FEPC Council is a coordinating agency of 51 affiliated groups including AFL, CIO, State Council of Churches, creed, color, or national origin.

ALAN MAX, managing editor of The Worker, will discuss "What's Holding Up the Peace?" at the second of three forums sponsored by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, Friday evening, May 15, at Philographic Hall, 2123 Walnut St. At 8 p.m. on May 22, Alton Berry will discuss "The Key to Africa's Freedom."

Shop Talk

A LOCK-OUT by the Marine Trade Association over an \$80 pay claim, shut down the port of Philadelphia, May 2, and threw 6,000 AFL longshoremen out of work. The employer group was trying to force the union to "arbitrate" rainy-day pay, which the union won years ago. The union-busting drive began April 13. A 22-man gang claimed the usual two-hour pay, amounting to \$80, for reporting to work during rain for the Sobelman stevedores. The company refused to pay, and the Marine Association insisted on classing the claim as a "grievance."

ILA vice-president James A. Mock charged the companies were trying to scuttle the contract. "Our weather clause is at stake. If we give in this time we lose the right to collect two hours pay when a ship is knocked off by weather conditions."

HERSEY AFL Bakery Workers Local 484, have the backing of the State AFL in fighting an old-fashioned union-busting drive by the chocolate company. The union is striking for a 13 cent an hour raise plus a union shop for 3,200 production workers.

State AFL President James McDevitt, speaking at a union mass meeting after scabs assaulted pickets said: "The responsibility for this situation must rest with the company." The union in a three million \$3 million suit, charged Hersey with conducting a "feudal barony."

A 42-YEAR-OLD Bethlehem steelworker was crushed to death April 27 at the Saucon mill when a turntable he was repairing was started up by the foreman before he got clear of it. . . . A painter broke his ankle and hurt his shoulder when he fell from a scaffold at the Crystal Pool in Philadelphia. . . . Fleischman Bakery workers at 21st and Arch had a narrow escape when ammonia fumes escaped from a refrigerator unit in the basement. Rescued men wearing gas masks stopped the leak. . . . A 32-year-old Reading Railroad brakeman had his leg run over when he fell from a box car he was switching at the West Falls yard, May 2. An operation may save his leg.

WESTINGHOUSE WORKERS at the Nuttall plant in Pittsburgh have denounced as "lies" the allegations of Westinghouse vice-president Robert Blasier before a U. S. Senate Committee that their long strike was intentionally precipitated and prolonged by "UE leaders" . . . identified as active participants in 'Communist-front' organizations."

"It was not the union or its leadership that wanted to stay on strike five months," says a statement issued by officers of Local 601 United Electrical Workers (independent), and signed by four of its officers. "It was Westinghouse that kept the workers out by refusing to bargain in good faith, by refusing arbitration and conciliation, by trying to bust the strike rather than come to a just and honorable settlement."

CIO WORKERS have rolled the first steel slab at the new U. S. Steel 40-inch blooming mill in the Fairless plant, Morrisville. Full scale operation is expected by the end of the year.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER
Box 2544, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

What's Blocking Peace?

Forum . . .

The Outlook for the New York City Elections

-See Page 2

The Worker

New York-Harlem
Edition

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 19 • 28 MAY 10, 1953
16 Pages Price 10 Cents

WE NEED \$20,000 AT ONCE IN THE WORKER FUND DRIVE

THREE WEEKS AGO, we opened our annual spring campaign for funds to keep The Worker and Daily Worker going. We asked for \$100,000 to be raised within the next two months. The money is necessary because, as our readers know, we get very little of the 2½ billions spent nationally on newspaper advertising. The advertisers, especially the big ones who control the business, just don't like our political position.

We have not pressed this campaign for \$100,000 these past few weeks because we have centered our attention on the drive for circulation.

We intend to continue the drive for circulation, which we consider vital to the nation politically, as well as essential to us economically.

But the fact that we have not pressed the fund campaign does not mean we don't need the money. The truth is we have been running heavily in the red, and can no longer keep the lid on the appeal for funds.

WE NEED at least \$20,000 of the \$100,000 by the end of this week. We know Freedom of the Press Committees and reader groups in several states have been quietly collecting money in answer to our original plea, but have not yet sent it in. We ask:

* That all money collected by reader groups be forwarded without delay and the process of collecting it be speeded up.

* That the many friends we have throughout the country send their contributions directly to us. A few of these wonderful friends have already swung into action. We need more, many more.

* That these friends collect from their friends, shopmates, fellow-readers and send the money to us.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

Mother's Day

An Editorial

THIS BEING our Mother's Day editorial, we think it appropriate to relate the story of an 80-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Caroline F. Uriel, a Quaker, recently featured in the Cleveland Press.

For the past five years, Grandmother Uriel said, she has paid "only the percentage of my

income tax which the Bureau of the Budget informs me is allotted to non-military expenditures." Internal Revenue agents have visited Mrs. Uriel, have argued with her, but to no avail. As she wrote President Eisenhower, she is no tax-evader—she sends the withheld portion of her tax to peace organizations—but she is determined not to finance militarism.

THE SAME LOVE for humanity which motivated Mrs. Uriel has promoted millions of mothers to hope and pray for peace. It has moved many to petition their Congressman or the White House to work for peace. It has resulted in a substantial number organizing with their neighbors in a collective and effective fight to end the war in Korea. Wherever the peace movement is active, there you will find them, the mothers!

THIS IS therefore a splendid occasion for us to honor all mothers, in Korea, in Britain, in France, in the USSR, as well as in the United States, who fight for peace. And the way to do that is by sending today a telegram or a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to agree to a Korea ceasefire, now.

This Week . . .

Tideland Oil Steal
—Page 2

Robber Barons Out
to Strip Country
—Page 2

Nam Il's Truce Offer
—Page 4

British POWs
Expose 'Atrocities'
—Page 4

Mother's Day Story
—Page 12

Jim Thorpe, 'Alien'
in His Own Country
—Page 11

New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

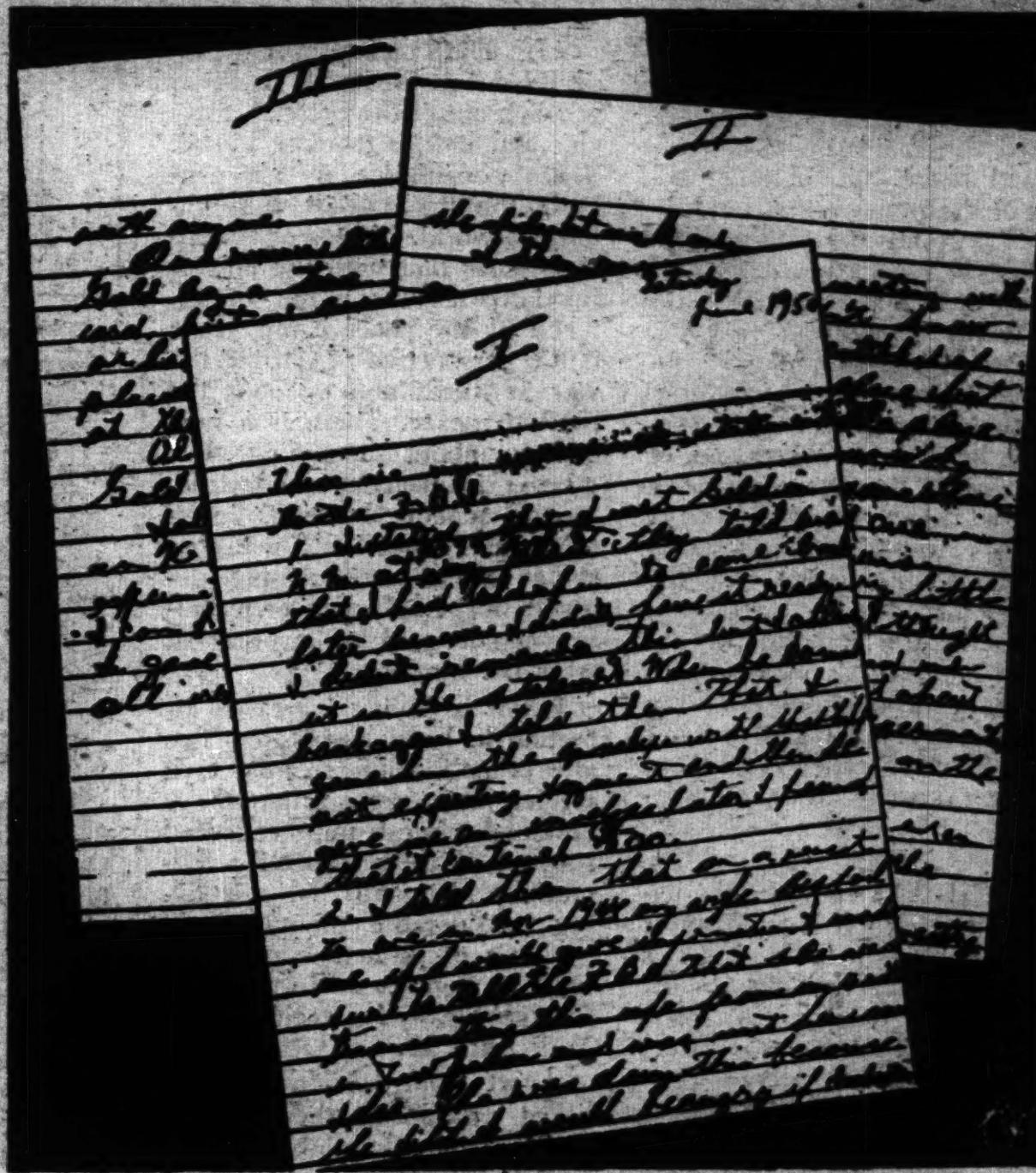
What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

* That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

* That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."

* That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

* That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers Combat and Le Monde, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

HERE ARE the main points which a contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

* Greenglass' wife, Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's yarn:

"She said he would say things (Continued on Page 13)



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Pity Poor Velde! His Victims Fight Back!

See
Page 6

The Outlook for the N.Y. City Elections

By SIMON W. GERSON

Gerson is legislative chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

OF ALL elections since the Eisenhower victory last year, the upcoming New York City 1953 municipal campaign is easily the most important. What occurs in this city, center of finance capital, with its powerful labor and progressive movement and its great electorate, is fraught with deep meaning for 1954.

It obviously behooves progressives, therefore, to take a long look at the simmering New York political pot and estimate soberly the forces at work and the job ahead.

Political events in New York are developing not only on the background of the "usual" jungle-like big city politics. They develop, above all, on the background of the 1952 national victory of the preferred party of finance capital—the Republican Party. There is clearly evidenced the effort to make new advances for direct Republican reaction.

Finance capital and its governmental agents are increasingly seeking to throw new economic burdens on the masses of the people. Recent weeks have seen a direct effort by Gov. Dewey's Administration—aided and abetted, in fact, by the "Democrat" Mayor Impellitteri—to lower the standard of living of New York's masses by a rent raise, a fare boost, and a payroll tax. That they have not completely succeeded in all these is due primarily to mass resistance.

THESE ATTACKS on the living standards of New Yorkers are reflected in the Mayor's budget of \$1.5 billions. While presumably drafted in New York, the city budget is effectively controlled by Albany legislation. Thus, the Republican State Administration, in connivance with the stooge-like Mayor, seeks to force into the new budget a continuation of the three percent sales tax, along with a fare boost. (The 15 percent rent increase has already been decreed by the Republican-controlled Legislature).

These arrogant attacks on the people of New York are a direct product of the 1952 Eisenhower victory. The stepped-up assaults on hard-won labor and social gains in Washington are reflected in similar attacks in New York. Along with these attacks, the GOP is ringing the changes on crime and corruption uncovered in Democratic New York City, meanwhile discreetly seeking to screen from public view the organic relations of the underworld with leading figures in the Republican Party.

But while the arrogance of finance capital and its preferred Republican agents has increased, mass resistance to attacks on popular living standards has likewise mounted. The rent boost was opposed by organized labor, the Liberal Party, the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, Americans for Democratic Action, virtually all the Democratic minority in the Legislature, and even a few Republicans. In New York City public pressure forced Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate to retreat on the payroll tax. The Mayor was also forced to reverse the proposal to wipe out day-care centers for the children of working mothers. And on the Transit Authority, with its built-in fare boost gimmick, the ranks of the Board of Estimate have been split, with City Council President Rudolph

Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner already in the opposition, and City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph publicly wavering.

Most dramatic has been the visible growth of unity in the ranks of organized labor, particularly the civil service employees, as reflected in a new militancy at the budget hearings. The great demonstration of CIO Transport Workers Union members outside City Hall and the unity of AFL and CIO leaders at the budget hearings reflected new pressures for united action. These actions by labor on the legislative front are clearly the first steps that will compel these workers to take on the road to independent political action.

*

ALL THIS makes for new possibilities for electoral coalition growing out of the present struggles and battles looming ahead. These possibilities are sharpened by the titanic events throughout the world. Masses of Americans sense that with the powerful initiative for peace undertaken by the peace camp, there is the perspective of settling the war in Korea and opening the road to peace. There is a new feeling about regaining lost ground in peacetime construction of schools, housing, hospitals, etc. There is—and will continue to be—an increasing demand for funds for civic improvements and a lowering of mass tax burdens.

Labor is paying increased attention to legislative issues. The always politically sensitive civil service labor organizations have obtained almost unprecedented support of their respective federations. Nationally, labor is giving considerable thought to a program of peacetime construction, as witness AFL president George Meany's speech in New York April 25.

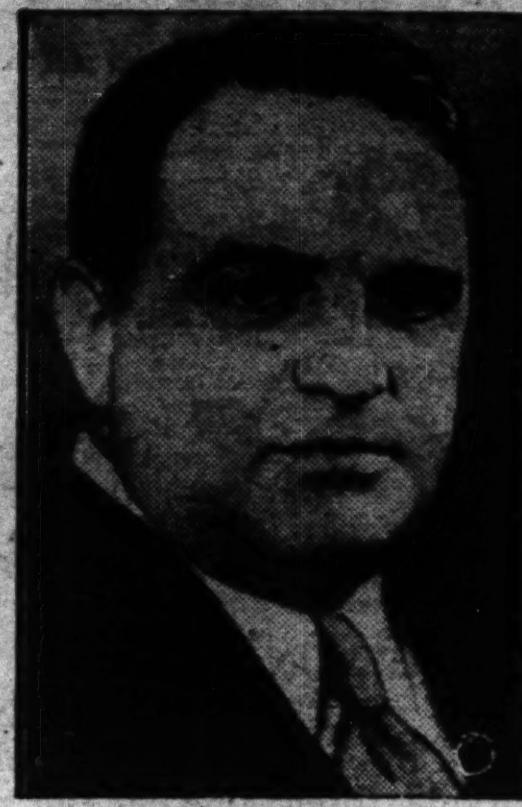
Apart from labor's new political awareness, there is unusual activity in and around a host of independent committees reacting to the deep mass resentment against corruption in government. While some of these committees include well-known middle class reformers and other well-meaning citizens, on the whole they are being utilized by Republican-connected Big Business figures. They form an essential element of the Dewey strategy of capturing New York City preparatory to his 1954 gubernatorial fight.

Clearly, therefore, the main danger in this extremely fluid election is the attempt of the Chase National Bank—Republican gang directly taking over the New York City government. Their plan is to do this under the facade of a Fusion coalition, or, secondarily and only if otherwise impossible, through some nominal Democratic stooge like Mayor Impellitteri.

The Republican crowd now shouting for Fusion invokes the name and tradition of Fiorello LaGuardia. The situation does, in fact, faintly resemble the political picture of 20 years ago when LaGuardia was elected Mayor on a Republican-Fusion ticket.

HE WAS ELECTED by a curious coalition of wealthy good government forces allied with the leaders of the garment unions. The Democratic Party was split between the "regular" organization which ran John F. O'Brien and the so-called Recovery Party which ran Joseph V. McKee. It was a period of intense mass struggle, particularly of the unemployed, and the cam-

(Continued on Page 10)



F. H. LaGUARDIA

Capitol Roundup

By THE WORKER Washington Bureau

THE TAKEAWAY is merging with the giveaway in Congress. Now the axe is out for social security. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing a plan to use Social Security old age funds as grants to states to put on a \$25 a month anyone who has not contributed to social security. That would mean taking from the workers who contributed to the fund to keep other workers on a starvation dole.

The proposal is under actual study in a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.). In 1949 Curtis declared the social security program was "unnecessary."

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee pushed through one of its heaviest budget cuts on the Federal Trade Commission. A CIO News story disclosed that representatives of two of the oil cartel firms now being sued by the government as a result of FTC action, sat in on a committee meeting on the budget bill for FTC. The committee meeting was supposed to be an executive one.

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee has been holding hush-hush sessions with taxation specialists. It has been reliably learned, however, that under consideration by this powerful body is a national sales tax, abolition of the corporate income tax and a ceiling on personal income tax rates which would give long-suffering millionaires a break.

MEMO FOR MOTHER'S DAY: A bill has been introduced in Congress (HR2861) to allow working mothers to deduct the cost of child care from income taxes. Good idea to write a Mother's Day message to your Congressman, urging him to support the bill—and while he's at it to push for restoration of welfare funds for child care centers. This working mother's bill is sure to raise a howl in a Congress which sees nothing wrong with permitting businessmen to deduct golf club dues from income taxes.

John Davis, head of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp., has complained there are too many "inefficient farmers" and they ought to be gotten off the farms with the land given over for grass and trees. The Department is planning to examine qualifications of farmers to see which are "fit to farm."

Robber Barons Out to Grab All Public Resources

By BERNARD BURTON

Washington.

THE GIVEAWAY has only just started. Congressional passage last week of the Administration-sponsored bill to hand over to states and private interests the fabulously valuable offshore oil resources was merely the signal for an even bigger plunder operation that is already in the works.

Hearings have already been set for May 20 before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. Involved is a bill introduced by Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R-Mont.) to hand over to big private livestock operators more than 140 million acres of federally owned public grazing lands in 11 western states. Companion bills have been introduced in the Senate by Hugh Butler (R-Neb) and Frank A. Barrett (R-Wyo).

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D-Wyo) has introduced a bill to hand over to the states—which means private interests—the rights to all minerals lying under public lands.

OTHER MEASURES in the works would hand over to private interests the rights to federally

controlled hydroelectric power and timber. In a word the whole giveaway threatens to turn into the biggest payoff in the history of the U. S.—unless the people can intervene quickly to halt it. It is a payoff to the oil trusts, the big cattlemen, the big banks, the utility and power companies, the big mining companies. It is a payoff to the interests that generously backed the present administration to power.

It is a payoff at the expense of the workers, poor farmers and small businessmen, all of whom will face further gouges from monopolies grown more powerful.

HANDING OVER these resources will mean a loss in revenue which the Federal Government now gets from leasing these lands under governmental supervision.

(Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Bars Picketing in 35 States • 'Conspiracy' Frames 36 Miners

WHEN AN OHIO county judge can issue an injunction that bars picketing in 35 states, then it's time to get really alarmed, the CIO declared in the current issue of CIO News in which a writ against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers takes the main spotlight. The injunction, issued by Judge Connelly of Cleveland under an Ohio law that states the right of free speech is scrapped if "it injures another in his property rights" bars picketing of the non-union Richman Co. clothing plant in Cleveland and its 70 outlets in 35 states. The immediate effect was to stop picketing while the ACW's attorneys were pondering procedure for an appeal.

IN ONE of the most sweeping anti-labor "conspiracy" indictments in years, 36 members of the United Mine Workers of Leslie and Clay counties Kentucky were indicted on the charge that they "willfully, knowingly conspired to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate certain citizens in their free exercise and enjoyment of rights—the right to decline to join a union." The two counties are the last refuge of the unorganized operators of Kentucky.

MEMBERS of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York went to the polls Friday to vote on whether they want to retain the shapeup form of hiring. In the meantime the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the waterfront passed, with no sign of change. This was underscored last Monday night when Francis Kelly was shot and killed near his home in Hoboken just three hours before he was to begin his job as hiring boss on Pier 3.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S extensive back-to-work campaign through daily full page ads and a five-station radio program in Syracuse was effectively repudiated by the striking workers in the company's plant there when they voted 1,860 to 1,137 to stay out on strike. They've been out five weeks. . . . The strike of 4,500 UAW-CIO and 1,000 AFL machinists at GE's jet plant in Evendale, Ohio, continued in its eighth week. The union asked the Senate's labor committee to investigate the strike charging the company's millions of dollars of pay given unaffected who have nothing to do will be passed on to the government.

EXECUTIVE BOARDS of the Distributors, Processing and Office Workers; the CIO United Retail and Wholesale Workers and the CIO's Department Store (Macy's) Union will meet in Atlantic City over the weekend to consider an agreement reached by negotiators to merge the three organizations into one union. Arthur Osman, who, according to the agreement, is to be the secretary-treasurer of the new union, warned that "many obstacles" still remain to the merger.

The CIO's Utility Workers Union continued to defy the national CIO stand with adoption of a resolution at its recent convention in Detroit in opposition to federal operation of hydroelectric power.

The CIO's Textile Workers Union scored its first important victory since the breakaway movement to the AFL began in the South with 1,414 to 1,230 vote defeating the UTW-AFL at nine fieldcrest mills in Leakeville, N. C.

POINT of ORDER!

THEY'RE SAYING

By ALAN MAX

Now that the Eisenhower Administration is turning over oil and other natural resources to private interests, businessmen are saying: there's gold in that thar Capitol Hill.

'I Tried to get a job as an apprentice

"It is the duty of labor, management and government to encourage our young men and women to enter the skilled trades."

—Edward L. Corsi, Industrial Commissioner in "Apprenticeship in New York State."

By DAVE GELB

I UNDERSTAND New York State has an apprenticeship program. If you want to learn a trade thoroughly, you might look into it," said my friend, a young junior electrical engineer.

He continued, "I think their program covers five fields: building and construction, graphic arts, service and maintenance . . . and . . . oh, yes, transportation."

Where would I find out more?

"270 Broadway."

So, the following morning, I went to the New York State Apprenticeship Council.

"I'd like to get a job as an apprentice in the electrical field," I told the man who came out to see me.

"We don't supply jobs. That's not our function."

What is your function?"

"We supervise the training of apprentices. When a firm hires one, they register with us and we see to it that he isn't taken advantage of—that he isn't paid below the minimum wage in the industry. . . . In my day, we didn't get paid for learning!"

"Where can I get a job?" I asked.

"Go to the employment office on 28th and Madison."

Before I left I picked up a copy of a paper-bound booklet, "Apprenticeship in New York State."

I WENT to 28th and Madison. A woman receptionist greeted me on the main floor. When I told her I wanted to apply for the Apprenticeship Program as an electrician in the building and construction industry, she gave me a card to fill out and directed me to the third floor.

On the third floor I stood on a line for 25 minutes to see a

What is it like to try to learn a skilled trade, to become an apprentice under the State program? This story presents one young man's typical experiences.

Though the writer of this story doesn't try to give an answer, we think the way was shown in the Labor Youth League election platform last November, which called for:

"A federal apprenticeship training program open to all young men and women between 18 and 30, free from discrimination, under trade union supervision and at trade union wages. This program to be part of a federal housing program providing 2,500,000 non-segregated dwelling units annually."

What do you think of this program? How can we get it? What are your experiences in trying to learn a trade? Write in and let us know. We'll be glad to print what you have to say!

man who looked at my card and said, "You don't have any experience in the field."

I replied (holding up my booklet "Apprenticeship in New York State") "I'd like to get experience."

He shrugged his shoulders, "Section 59."

Section 59 was crowded mostly with men who wore overalls and heavy workshoes. I sat down at 10:15. It was 12:45 when a lanky, bespectacled interviewer called me. He looked at the card in front of him. "What do you want us to do for you?"

"I'd like to get a job as an apprentice," I answered, showing him the "Apprenticeship" booklet.

He took the booklet from my hands, looked at it a minute, stood up and strode away. In a few minutes he came back with an older man. The older man sat down next to me.

"We don't have any jobs that are in that program," he spoke slowly. "The Apprenticeship Program is something the unions and management work out to get more men to learn a craft."

"Well, I want to learn the

electrician's craft. Where do I learn?"

"You go to school. . . ."

I interrupted him. "No, on the job, earning a living, as part of that program."

"You have to go to a union," he said. He took a piece of paper and jotted down an address: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers AFL, Local 3, 130 E. 25 St. "Try them."

I took the piece of paper and stuck out my hand. "Thank you." His hand was wide and calloused. As I shook his hand I thought that at one time he had probably been a carpenter.

AS I WAS LEAVING the building, I got into a conversation with an elderly worker who looked as though he'd been through the mill. He was an electrician and I asked him if he knew about the Apprenticeship Program.

"Yeah, a few guys get in on it, usually veterans who get state aid." He added, "It just doesn't work the way the book says. The way it really is, most guys get a job, learn as much as they can, quit, and get another job. They do that until they can qualify as experienced."

I walked over to Local 3, and was told to go to the third floor.

"I'm interested in becoming an electrician in the Apprenticeship Program."

The man in the office on the third floor said, "What?"

I repeated the question.

He asked, "Is your father an electrician?"

"No, but my cousin was."

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World of Labor

Split 'Em and Hit 'Em Is Eisenhower Labor Policy

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE EISENHOWER administration made the most of its first hundred days to display its openly big business, anti-labor character. Evidence on that score is so enormous that it isn't necessary for us to list deeds to prove it.

It is also becoming apparent, however, that the administration is not overlooking opportunities for such appeasing little acts as may both widen and sharpen division in the labor movement—the main base of its opposition—and also serve to cover up some ugliness of the administration's program.

This, of course, isn't a one-sided strategy. It is based on the knowledge that there are people in the labor movement's top family who are willing to be appeased at a small price and to reciprocate with some union window-trimming for the Washington administration. This is illustrated in the bill introduced by Senate Labor Committee chairman H. Alexander Smith to exempt the building trades and some other local industries from the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. The proposal was blasted by John L. Lewis as the result of "toadying to politicians by labor leaders," a product of "clandestine" meetings in which AFL President George Meany and Building Trades Department President Richard Gray figured prominently, and as a "betrayal of organized labor as

a whole." CIO leaders, too, denounced the measure, seeing in it a policy of discrimination and special favoritism.

We see here another piece of the pattern evident from the start of the Eisenhower administration when Martin Durkin, president of the plumbers, close associate of Meany and one of the top men in the powerful 3,000,000-member building trades department of the AFL, was named Secretary of Labor. What many had hailed as a sign of Eisenhower "liberalism" was really an attempt to build a "labor base" for the administration in the construction trades and to wean them away from the anti-Eisenhower camp.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S strategy isn't just wishful thinking. There is a base for it in the upper circles of the building trades. More than a year ago, when talk of Presidential prospects was at an early stage, Gray had an article in the bulletin of the building trades calling for the support of a Republican on the ground that the Democrats must be "taught a lesson" and that it will take a four-year Republican term to really awaken the Democrats to the need of Taft-Hartley repeal. He then complained that the building trades have not been able to get anywhere in their campaign for special exemption from Taft-Hartley.

Gray wasn't just talking for himself. While a poll of labor leaders showed overwhelming backing for Stevenson, a few who listed themselves as Republicans are very powerful. They include the heads of the carpenters, teamsters and others. Most of the building trades leaders rest on the old conservative craftsmanship. Their thinking usually narrows down to trade matters, and their concern for social and political issues is pretty much influenced by their effect on the building industry. They will endorse a Congressman who may be rotten to the core on a score of issues, if only he voted for some pet lines of the building trades.

The Eisenhower administration, therefore, made no

The West Coast Longshoremen Meet

A Union of Militancy, Democracy and Unity

By AL RICHMOND

SAN FRANCISCO.

U. S. SUPREME COURT justices, who are supposed to be studying briefs in the case of Harry Bridges, might well do some supplementary reading in the record of the recently concluded International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union convention.

If they do they will learn:

- What a hornet's nest they are likely to stir up on the Pacific Coast if they stamp judicial approval on the 18-year-drive to "get" Bridges.

- The ILWU is not likely to be reformed to hat-in-hand respectability by imprisonment of its foremost leader.

The 250 delegates who gathered here, April 8-11, represented more than 70,000 workers—longshoremen on the Pacific Coast (including Canada and Alaska) and Hawaii; warehousemen in this region with outposts in New Orleans, Chicago and Cleveland; sugar and pineapple plantation workers in Hawaii, with a scattering of fishermen and cannery workers.

CONCERN with the prospective Supreme Court decision that might send ILWU President Bridges to prison for five years was interwoven at the convention with the many problems facing labor today.

With characteristic audacity, Bridges and his associate officers introduced a proposal for stand-by officers to take the helm if he and First Vice-President J. R. (Bob) Robertson are sent to jail.

This proposal ran into a storm of initial opposition and touched off the most heated debate.

Militant supporters of Bridges would not entertain the prospect of his going to jail. Instead of making provision for such a contingency, they said, the convention should map measures for the most vigorous protest—including work stoppages.

The Hawaiians, who shut down plantations and docks in a spontaneous protest when the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against Bridges, said island workers were ready to do so again.

One delegate from a small dock

local exclaimed: "I wouldn't give a damn if we didn't load another ship for five years, if that's what it takes!" He said it would be a good idea if 15,000 longshoremen mailed their cargo hooks to President Eisenhower and let him work the cargo.

BRIDGES PATIENTLY explained that the "stand-by" proposal was not offered as a substitute to militant protest action. He argued that the possibility of an adverse Supreme Court decision existed, and that such a moment would be chosen by the union's enemies inside and outside for an offensive. At such a time, confusion as to leadership would play into the enemy's hand.

All his powers of persuasion were brought into play, and finally the proposal was adopted with only five dissenting votes.

In this debate, there was manifested the rank and file demo-

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minded "toadies."

AS LEWIS PUTS IT, the Smith Bill is truly a favor to the building trades "at the expense of all other wage-earners." Its immediate effect, even if it doesn't pass, is to widen division in labor ranks. It shows a revival of the old goal of the AFL to strengthen its base in the crafts at the expense of the industrial unions. The move makes a mockery of the current unity talks with the CIO and increases the suspicion that industrial unions—today a majority in labor—would be weakened, dismembered or put in a second class category.

The design to shift the building trades to the Eisenhower corner or to "neutralize" them politically, would render the labor movement ineffective as a united force for repeal of Taft-Hartley or to even amend it in some positive respects.

The CIO, incidentally, is not exempt from the splitting effects of the Eisenhower strategy. Its Utility Workers Union with a Republican-minded leadership, campaigning against TVA's, is obviously receptive to exemption of utilities in the Smith Bill.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S tricky line should show the labor movement how important labor unity is. The key to the Eisenhower "labor line" is divide and conquer. We will see more of that strategy as the months roll on. It goes hand-in-hand with the program to wipe out all the past gains. One Congressman had gone so far as to introduce a bill to scrap social security. It should be evident to the labor movement that if united action isn't developed, then the door is open to the divide and rule maneuvers of the enemy.



Pentagon Ponders New Truce Efforts by Nam II

The Worker Foreign Department

THE BIG NEWS from Britain today, CBS commentator Howard K. Smith radioed from London Tuesday, is British excitement and opposition to the "truculence" of Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., chief United Nations negotiator in the Korean truce talks at Panmunjom. Truculence was a good word for it. It means, according to the New College Standard Dictionary: "savagery of character, behavior or aspect."

The general's savagery of behavior was demonstrated last week by his abrupt rejection of a Chinese-Korean proposal to transport to a neutral nation all prisoners of war who refused to return to their former homes after the start of an armistice.

HE PERSISTED in his estimate that 50,000 Chinese and North Korean POWs did not wish to be repatriated and contended it would be "impractical" to transport them to a neutral country in Southeast Asia.

Gen. Nam II, Harrison's opposite number in the truce tent at Panmunjom, made it clear that the Chinese and North Koreans regarded transportation out of Korea a vital point. If there are Chinese and North Korean POWs who have "apprehensions" concerning a return to their homelands, he said, then his side wanted an opportunity to relieve them of this worry by discussions and conferences.

This could be done more effectively in a neutral country beyond the borders of Korea-Pakistan, for example, Nam II said.

THIS reasonable approach was denounced by Gen. Harrison as "stalling" and as a "smokescreen." It was the unreasonableness of the American general which brought forth the British protest and which depressed millions of Americans impatiently watching the negotiations at Panmunjom. Nevertheless, Harrison was adamant and all of Tuesday and Wednesday, it looked like another stalemate in the truce tents.

Thursday morning, however, Gen. Nam II lifted the clouds by making one more important concession. Very well, he said in effect, we shall not insist on transporting POWs to another country.

Prisoners desiring repatriation shall be returned to their own flags immediately. The remainder shall stay in Korea under the custody of a neutral commission for four months. He suggested the armistice group consist of Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and India.

SO PROMPT and so generous was Nam II's response to Gen. Harrison's querulous demand—it might even have been called an ultimatum—that the U. S. negotiators were apparently taken by surprise. This concession was so important, Harrison told newsmen, that "any major decision must be made by the governments themselves." He asked for a one-day recess in the truce talks while he forwarded the Nam II proposal to Washington via Gen. Mark Clark's Tokyo headquarters. "It merits consideration, careful thought," said Harrison.

While in the capitals of Britain, France, India and perhaps every other country, the new Chinese-North Korean concession appeared to have made agreement on a cease-fire almost certain, officials in Washington hesitated to commit themselves. It "appeared to be a step forward," one official said, but he must wait for "official reports."

Whether the Pentagon would succeed in finding some new gimmick to serve as a basis for rejecting the final steps toward a ceasefire, it was difficult to say. But one thing was clear—without constant pressure from the peace forces both in the U. S. and around

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IN POW CAMP—Taken by Alan Winnington, London Daily Worker reporter, this photo shows E. Neighbors (l.) of Hereford, Texas, collecting his personal belongings in North Korean prisoner-of-war camp before being freed.

British POWs Scoff At 'Atrocity' Yarn

By FRANK GULLETT and LEON GRIFFITHS

HOME AFTER NEARLY three years in North Korean prisoner-of-war camps, 23 British soldiers have killed for all time American inspired atrocity stories.

They stepped from a white and silver RAF Hastings aircraft here and, laughing and weeping, waving wildly, waiting relatives surged forward to meet them.

For them and for the men who waved through the portholes of the hospital plane it was the great moment.

Eight men on the plane were stretcher cases. But like the others they were grinning happily as they were carried down the gangway through the crowd of relatives, press photographers and reporters.

After a hasty reunion with their relatives in the airfield hospital the soldiers told their stories.

All scoffed at the suggestion of bad treatment or atrocities in North Korean prisoner-of-war camps.

The most perplexed men in the hospital ward today were American newspaper correspondents who had come to look for atrocity stories.

One walked away gloomily shaking his head after the interviews saying to other reporters: "Well, perhaps the next lot will be better."

ALL PAID tribute to their captors' treatment and the food and conditions.

Propped up on a stretcher in the small hospital ward, 32-year-old Cpl. William Greenaway, a Gloucester captured at the battle of the Imjin River, said:

"I had good treatment. There was plenty of food."

The morale of the boys still out there in the camps is high. But they are fed up with the Korean war. They all want to get home."

ON THE NEXT stretcher sat 21-year-old Trooper Arthur Calvey, from Birkenhead, who was captured at Death Valley. His mother and sister stood beside him with their arms around him.

How did it feel to be home? "I feel I am floating on air," he said. And his sister Vera joined in: "He looks marvellous."

Trooper Calvey said: "We were treated fine in North Korea,

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- 'At Odds' on Indo-China War
- De Gaulle Vote Slumps

WASHINGTON WAS described last week as "at odds" in how far U. S. should go in intervening in the war between the French imperialists and the Indo-Chinese liberation forces. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass) said he opposed sending troops but backed up Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in supporting the French military with \$900 million in arms. Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo) expressed willingness to go it whole hog. Asked if he would go to war to "save" Laos, he said, "Certainly—hit them with everything we've got." The New York World-Telegram, "flagship" of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, commented surprisingly:

"It isn't our war . . . why should the U. S. become any more involved in this situation than it is? We have a fair-sized war on our own in Korea and should dispose of that issue before buying a larger part in a war which everyone else, including France, is treating as a problem of concern only to France."

RUN-OFF balloting in French municipal elections con-

firmed the trend apparent in the first races. Supporters of Gen. DeGaulle who in 1948 got 20 percent of the vote fell to 10 percent. The Independent Party of former Premier Antoine Pinay-right of center-picked up 10 percent. The Communists emerged as the largest party in France, with 28 percent of the vote. Power still rests in the hands of a coalition of center parties who together manage to hold a majority. Partly this is the result of the harmful policy of the French Socialist Party which refused the proposal of the Communists that they combine forces and throw their joint support to the leading candidate (Socialist or Communist) in each race. The 38 percent of the vote held between the two parties might easily have been expanded considerably beyond that figure.

IN ITALY where two million are unemployed, news of the French elections did not gladden the hearts of officials of the de Gasperi government. With their own elections scheduled June 7, they estimated that the pro-Washington government parties would be hard put to retain a majority of even 51 percent, with the Communists and left Socialists getting 33 percent. Arnaldo Cortesi, New York Times Rome correspondent, conceded that the Soviet peace proposals to the U. S., supported in Italy by the Communist Party, may prove a factor in winning an even larger section of the Italian voters to the left candidates.

IN THE GERMAN Democratic Republic, the city of Chemnitz (population 550,000) last week changed its name to Karl Marx Stadt, marking the 70th anniversary of his death. Marx was forced to flee his native Germany almost 100 years ago for organizing the German workers on charges not very different from those used in current Smith Act trials in the U. S.

WARSAW, capital of the Polish Peoples Republic, eight years ago was a huge ruin containing 650,000,000 cubic feet of rubble. Last week at a meeting of 300 architects in that city, Jozef Sigałlin, Warsaw's chief architect, summarized advances in the city's rebuilding during the past three years and projected plans for the next three. By the end of 1955, he said, the entire central section of the city will be completed. In addition, all historic areas of the capital will have been restored; three industrial sections will have been constructed and in operation.

See Negroes in City Races

THE NEGRO communities of Brooklyn and the Bronx are out this year to break the color bar in the Municipal and County Courts of those boroughs.

There will be a vacancy in the Second Municipal Court District in the Bronx when Judge Agnes Craig retires, and there is a non-partisan movement in the borough to have a Negro nominated. The most-frequently mentioned name in connection with the Bronx post is that of Assistant District Attorney Walter H. Gladwin.

In Brooklyn, a committee has been formed to contest the recent appointment of Mayor Impellitteri, Judge Benjamin H. Shor, in the Second Municipal Court District located in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Democratic big wigs are known to have pressured Negro lawyers to lay off the campaign to break the white-only pattern in higher courts. On the other hand, there is a reported Republican move in Brooklyn to run a Negro for a County Court post in Kings now held by Judge Louis Goldstein,

who is scheduled to retire this year.

THE CAMPAIGN in Manhattan for Negro representation, according to civic and political leaders, is focused on a seat in the Board of Estimate. It is felt that both major parties can be pressured into naming a Negro as candidate for Borough President of Manhattan. The name being mentioned by those who know for this post is that of Congressman Adam C. Powell, Harlem Democrat.

'Prisoner of Wall Street's Cold War'

Three years ago Dennis became a prisoner of McCarthyism

By PEGGY DENNIS

THREE years ago on May 12 Eugene Dennis became a Federal prisoner in the House of Detention in New York City. The following March he came home for three months. On July 2 he returned to prison to serve a five year term in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. He has been in prison three years. He has three years more to serve.

At a testimonial meeting on May 9, 1950, two days before he went to jail, Gene said: "I leave you to become a prisoner of war; to become a prisoner of Wall Street's 'cold war'."

Six weeks later, the outbreak of war in Korea shook the world. The "cold war" had become a "hot war."

THE "LEGAL" charge which put Gene in prison three years ago was "contempt of Congress." Since then, this charge has become a badge of honor pinned by the desperate McCarthys and Veldes upon the breasts of scores of men and women who have refused to join the witch-hunt against liberal, progressive, and "New Deal" Americans. But in the Spring of 1947 the menace of the Un-Americans was still underestimated. Many Americans did not see then the cumulative power which the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee was usurping under the guise of "investigating Communism."

On March 26, 1947, the general secretary of the Communist Party was granted permission to appear before that Committee in one of its rare hearings on pending legislation. But when Eugene Dennis arrived there, the Un-American Committee refused to hear him, and instead served him with an already-prepared subpoena to appear before the Committee for personal interrogation on April 9.

On April 8, Gene sent a let-

ter to Committee chairman J. Parnell Thomas, saying that he would not attend that hearing. The Communist Party spokesman outlined the political, legal, and constitutional grounds upon which he challenged the very existence of that Committee. For that action, Gene was found "guilty of contempt" and spent one year in prison in May 1950.

IN HIS STATEMENT to the Court, after the verdict, he expressed concern for the mounting extra-legal activities and powers of the Un-American Committee. He said in Judge Pine's Federal Court in the District of Columbia:

"It is true that today there are men who hold these principles and democratic institutions in contempt, and seek to undermine and destroy them."

"It is not true that I am guilty of that criminal intent. I have sought to submit here evidence establishing it as a matter of fact that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is in contempt of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, that it is trying to establish a system of totalitarian thought-control through police inquisition and the hated Gestapo card-indexes and political blacklists; that, in short, it is an instrument of those who seek to impose a form of fascism on our America." ("IDEAS THEY CANNOT JAIL" by Eugene Dennis, pp 11-16).

In the ensuing years the disturbing facts of American political life have verified these words. Artists, writers, editors, clergymen, scientists, teachers, government people, labor organizers, have been "investigated," pilloried, blacklisted, and prosecuted. The menacing shadow of the Un-Americans and the McCarran - McCarthyites continue to fall upon Communist, non-Communist, and anti-Communist alike—if they are bold enough to advocate "old-fash-

ioned" constitutional democratic processes, or to speak out for such "subversive" issues as world peace, equal rights, and social security for all.

IN JULY, 1948 the twelve members of the National Committee of the Communist Party were indicted and arrested under the thought-control section of the Smith Act. The Party's chairman, William Z. Foster, was later severed from the case due to serious illness. The others went on trial January, 1949. In October they were sentenced to five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fines. They remained in jail three weeks fighting for the right to bail, denied them by Judge Medina.

In his summation to the jury at that first Foley Square trial, Eugene Dennis warned against the threatening pattern which has, since then, become McCarran - McCarthyism-in-the-saddle. He said in the courtroom in October, 1949:

"Nor is it so far-fetched for you to suppose that the leaders of some other working class organization, or minority political party, might some day be sitting where we Communist leaders now sit. What began in Nazi Germany with Communists and Jews reached out very quickly to Protestants and Catholics, Social - Democrats and trade unionists, and not long after—to the whole German people, and all progressive humanity."

The device by which the Nazis spread an ever wider and wider net is commonly known as guilt by association. This whole case, beginning with the indictment, has been built around the defendants' association. In the first place, around our association with books, our association with ideas, with a body of scientific socialist thought common to hundreds of millions of people all over the world . . .

"Repressive measures are the surest way to crucify the Bill of Rights, to compel the organization of secret societies, and to force millions of people to walk carefully and look behind them before they speak. We say the way to overcome such a police-state atmosphere is to enforce the Bill of Rights, and to make sure that every American — Jew or Gentile, Negro or white, native or foreign-born, Communist or non-Communist — is secure from economic, social, or political penalty for his or her beliefs, race, creed or color." ("IDEAS THEY CANNOT JAIL" by Eugene Dennis, pp 121-157).

*

TWO YEARS AGO, June 4, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act. This coming July 2 will mark two years that eight of the national Communist leaders have spent in federal penitentiaries—America's political prisoners of war. It will also be two years that a number of leading Communists, including three of the original eleven, became refugees from American political reaction, following in the traditions of the labor giant, Big Bill Hayward, and of the heroic Negro slaves who rode the people's Underground Railway to freedom.

MARTIN CARLSEN

and close them as much as they please as far as I'm concerned. It is not we who have lost, but they, as it is so much nonsense. I would much rather have a trip east and see the progress there. It is worse for my son who was looking forward to seeing us both."

"And why couldn't they have said so before? I have had to run back and forth and lose many work hours to get all the papers they demand. I have also been vaccinated. I even had to pay for that, too, and for no use."

Public opinion is very critical of such idiotic procedure in this action against Capt. Carlsen's father, who certainly couldn't overthrow the U. S. government by "force and violence."

These have been long and difficult two years for the families of these political prisoners and refugees, especially for the 21 children in this group who have either not seen their fathers at all in this time, or have seen them infrequently behind prison bars.

But the real victims of these



EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and his wife, Peggy, and son Eugene, Jr.

"My liberty as an individual, is of course, dear to me. But more precious is the liberty of the whole American people. . . ."

years has been the whole American people. For the so-called "anti-Communist" drive of American reaction has been but the weapon with which the spread-the-war program of the monopolists has been furthered. The McCarran-McCarthy net has ever widened. It now includes not only a Eugene Dennis, but an Owen Lattimore. A James Wechsler has discovered that a scrapbook of fifteen years of anti-Communist writings is not enough to appease the McCarthy "Salem Fathers."

The thought-control section of the Smith Act has been invoked on the basis of FBI stoolie definitions of what the Communist Party believes and advocates. This Smith Act then is used to give "legal" license for the reactionary drive against all progressive thought and advocacy. It forms the basis for the built-in verdict in the McCarran - Walters Immigration Law, the McCarran Subversive Activities Board decision, the Taft-Hartley Law and its proposed Goldwater - Rhodes amendment, the numerous state thought-control laws, and the McCarthy witchhunt.

The Big Lie core of the Smith Act becomes the "ace" with which the Administration and its millionaire owners move against labor in the economic

field, against the Negro people in their struggle for equal rights, against peace advocates who question the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy — all become "Communists" and victims of prosecution.

Over five hundred men and women of the clergy, the professions, labor, and civic life have recognized that the constitutional and democratic rights of the Communists are inseparable from the defense of the rights of all Americans—and expressed this belief in a recent appeal to the President for amnesty for the eleven Communist leaders. Many hundreds of local and international unions and people's organizations have spoken out for repeal of the Smith Act. A groundswell of resolutions, petitions, telegrams, delegations to the Administration are needed from all parts of the country at this second year of Smith Act prosecutions.

The country rejoices today with the happy mothers and wives who are being re-united with their loved ones—the recently returned POWs from Korea. America has yet to win the release of the Smith Act political POWs in the federal penitentiaries, U. S. A. To do this is to further the people's struggle for democratic existence at home and peaceful co-existence with all nations abroad.

To a Nine-Inch Gun

(By P. F. McCARTHY)

(Readers a generation ago will remember this poem that came to the old New York World office on a piece of crumpled paper. The author's address was given as "Fourth Bench, City Hall Park.")

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is Five Hundred Dollars a Shot.
You think of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

Pity Poor Velde! His Victims Fight Back!

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"YOU'RE ASKING ME the same old question . . . the same refrain. And I hope your committee is not going to intimidate the theatrical industry the way it did the industry in Hollywood. I will decline to answer. The committee has no right to ask me the question. The committee has been subverting—"

"Call it 'radical' or call it 'non-conformist,' there has always been a minority of people who dissented. . . . As a writer, I believe with Shelley that the poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the people."

These are samples of the testimony of witnesses who gave the Un-American Committee of the House, assembled here in a full-dress three-ring performance aimed

at the schools, the press and the theatrical world, a bad time last week.

THEY CAME in turn from a theatrical and TV producer, Mortimer Offner, a teacher, David Flacks, and the playwright and film writer, Arnaud D'Usseau.

Flacks was one of the latest contingent of brave New York City school teachers, the first to bear the brunt of the attacks on aca-

demic freedom, to defy the McCarthyites. The same day saw refusal of four others and one former teacher to cooperate.

The Committee had its hands full on the third and fourth days of the hearing with three belligerent witnesses — Lionel Stander, tough guy of the movies; Jay Gorney, successful song writer, who wrote the famous depression years song — Mr. Can You Spare a Dime — and Broadway produc-

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VELDE

Nelson Brief Hits Judge's Prejudice

By ART SHIELDS

THE DISGRACEFUL CONTROL of a Pittsburgh trial court by officers of the "Americans Battling Communism Society" has just been laid before the Pennsylvania Supreme court by Steve Nelson.

The evidence of this court-rigging is contained in Nelson's appeal brief asking the dismissal of the "seditious" indictment and the cancelling of the 20-year sentence. The appeal will be argued in Philadelphia on Monday, May 25 by Attorney Victor Rabinowitz of New York.

The brief points out that ABC leader, Harry M. Montgomery, committed a grave judicial error when he refused to disqualify himself as Nelson's trial judge.

Judge Montgomery was a vice president and one of the incorporators of this professional red-baiting group that procured the indictment of Nelson.

NELSON'S ATTORNEYS point out that the courts have ruled that the trial judge must be free from bias. In particular he must not have been involved in procuring the indictment against the man he sits in judgment on.

The ABC not only demanded Nelson's indictment while Montgomery was an officer. It also sent its president, Harry Alan Sherman, into the grand jury room to offer so-called "evidence" to get the indictment. And it financed a stoolpigeon, Matt Cvetic, while he was gathering "evidence" against Nelson. Cvetic later testified at the trial before the judge, whose organization had paid him.

Montgomery assigned himself as the trial judge (by an arrangement with his associate, Judge Michael A. Musmanno).

MONTGOMERY began fixing the trial—to guarantee a conviction—as soon as Nelson came limping into court a sick man.

First the judge rushed Nelson to trial without a lawyer—although a lawyer was waiting to represent him if he could obtain a delay of less than three weeks.

Next the judge compelled Nelson to accept the members of a jury panel, who had been officially investigated by the District Attorney for their "political affiliations" and their "religious affiliations" and their job and property status.

The judge then refused to let Nelson question the jury members about their attitude towards the war in Korea. He permitted the prosecutor, however, to rant about Nelson's opposition to the war.

The prosecutor, William Cercone, was a nephew of the witch-

hunter Judge Michael A. Musmanno, an associate of the ABC crowd. And Cercone made much of Nelson's role in the war against Franco as an officer of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Opposition to Franco was "Communistic," the prosecutor asserted.

A Job for Eisenhower, the Artist

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE BEST-KNOWN ARTIST in the world painted two murals on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace and the President of Italy came to preside at their exhibition in Rome last week. The artist is Pablo Picasso, a member of the French Communist Party. The President is Luigi Einaudi whom nobody has ever called a Communist.

Simultaneously in Washington Congressman rancorously debated whether to rip the murals off San Francisco's Rincon postoffice that were painted by an eminent American artist, Anton Refregier. And the American President whose drawings have been lavishly reproduced in the New York Times magazine section has not, at this writing, intervened on behalf of the American artist.

THE CONTRAST is not lost to the world.

Some matters were beyond debate on the Congressional floor: nobody could deny that Refregier had won the right to paint the murals after a countrywide competition conducted by the National Fine Arts Commission in 1940. He was chosen by a jury that consisted of the Post Office architect and three artists. He won over 81 other contestants, all outstanding artists. His murals are praised by professionals and by laymen, in California and elsewhere through the land.

The murals are regarded as artistic treasures by many in all political parties on the coast, and no few of these are businessmen.

Then why the controversy?

REFREGER'S NAME is on blacklist of the Un-American Committee. What worth has his art if he signed petitions for peace? Can a man paint who believes that Tom Mooney was a noble American and



A panel from Anton Refregier's Rincon postoffice murals showing attacks on pioneer Chinese workers in California.

remain free and safe from deportation?

So the murals must be destroyed, Rep. Donald R. Jackson of California contended. For, as the New York Times reported, the Un-American committeeman turned art critic "read into the record a compilation" on Refregier, "from the files . . ."

Rep. Hubert B. Scudder, Republican of California, another overnight authority on art, damned the panels, as a whole and in detail, by bell and by candle, because the artist included some pages from Western history like the beating of Chinese immigrants by vigilantes, the San Francisco fire and earthquake. Why that when "there are such beautiful things as wine, cattle and grape growing" to paint, Scudder blustered.

THE ARTIST had depicted the

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Throw Out 4 Lattimore Counts
- Union Asks Rosenberg Clemency

THE DECISION of U. S. District Judge Luther Youngdahl throwing out four of the seven counts in a perjury indictment of Far East expert Owen Lattimore was hailed last week as a possible limitation on congressional witchhunts. Prof. Lattimore, on leave from Johns Hopkins University, has been a favorite target of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) and the China lobby.

Civil rights attorneys placed particular emphasis on Youngdahl's quashing of count 1, which accused Lattimore of lying when he told a Senate Committee he had never been a sympathizer or promoter of communism. It was regarded as the key count by the prosecution.

Youngdahl, former Republican governor of Minnesota, held the charge in the count violated the sixth amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees accused persons the right to be presented with specific charges. The accusation was so vague, the judge held, that "a jury would have to engage in speculation in order to arrive at a verdict."

Youngdahl will hear the case next fall on the three remaining counts. His decision also cast suspicion on these, although he let them stand.

SIXTY-TWO additional organizations, most of them for peace or defense of political prosecution victims, April 30 faced addition to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's list of subversive organizations. They in-

cluded the committee set up for defense of president Harry Bridges of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and two other ILWU officers. Unless public hearings reverse Brownell, the 62 will be added to the 192 organizations already on the list.

WIRETAPPED evidence would be made legal in federal cases involving "national security" under bills now before the Keating subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Chairman Kenneth Keating (R-NY) is sponsor of one of the bills. Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced that another, drafted by the Justice Department, is being submitted to the subcommittee.

VITO MARCANTONIO, former Congressman and chairman of the American Labor Party, challenged the right of the House Un-American Committee to investigate the press or any of its editors at a National Guardian rally last week at New York's Palm Garden. More than 10,000 attended to protest the Velde Committee's persecution of Guardian editor Cedric Belgrave.

A RESOLUTION asking executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was unanimously passed by delegates to the 9th convention of District I, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. The district represents 25,000 workers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

ican Federation of Arts and Artists Equity backed Howe's views.

SO MANY in California came to the murals' defense that even two California Congressmen rose on the floor to oppose Jackson. One, John F. Shelley, a Democrat, who declared himself a Roman Catholic, said he "knew of no Catholic objections to the murals." Of the historical incidents in question he said: "They happened, and we can't say they didn't because we don't like the artist." Chauncey McKeever, a spokesman for the Citizens' Committee to Protect the Rincon Annex Murals, the Times reported, "said historical societies had not objected to the murals' veracity."

McKeever's committee consists of San Francisco's leading business, financial, social, professional and cultural figures. They include such men and women as Brayton Wilbur, president of the San Francisco Museum of Art, Hector Escobosa, president of L. Magnin and Co., Charles Page, president of the California Academy of Science.

The sturdy longshoremen of the West Coast saw the implications a long time back and took their stand: it would be well if other unions emulated the resolution they adopted at their recent convention endorsing the murals and the rights of the artists. The dockers called Rep. Scudder's resolution in Congress to destroy the murals "vandalism." For they realize that the man with the paint brush is brother to the man with the hook: deprive one of his rights to freedom and the other loses.

Yes, a great principle is at stake here, a principle of liberty well understood in the land of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. There the President, despite his profound political difference with Picasso, honored his people's wisdom when he came down from the Presidential Palace to bestow his authority on the depiction of truth—painted by a Communist.

In 1953 a Target of the McCarran Act

In 1940 FDR Congratulated Him

By HARRY RAYMOND

ACROSS the country, wherever a foreign-born man or woman is persecuted, the name of Abner Green is honored. Green, a man of lean Lincoln-esque stature, has for more than a decade been the executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. He has devoted his every waking hour during the years he has headed the committee to the work of leadership in the fight for fair and just treatment of more than 3,000,000 non-citizens who reside among us.

Last month, when Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. announced he had petitioned the five member Subversive Activities Control Board to start registration proceedings against 12 organizations as "subversive," I noted the fourth group on the list was the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. I was acquainted with the excellent work of the American Committee in defense of constitutional rights of non-citizens. I had read Brownell's vague charges against the committee and the other groups. I asked Abner Green what his group and the 11 others were actually faced with in this new McCarran-McCarthyite witchhunt.

"If you read the charges very carefully," Green said, "you will discover we are charged with not only receiving financial aid from the Communist Party, but also at the same time making our funds available to that party. Our main crime, however, is our defense of the foreign-born, our opposition to the Walter-McCarran Act, which even President Eisenhower in a recent letter to the Senate Sub-



committee on Immigration and Naturalization says is too tough a law."

Green made it clear that his committee goes far beyond the Eisenhower immigration proposals.

* * *

"THE PRESIDENT wants to amend the law," Green said. "We go along with many of the nation's leading civic associations in the demand that the Walter-McCarran law be repealed outright."

Green said his committee regarded the Walter-McCarran Act as "completely unconstitutional."

"We will fight any attempt to force it upon us," he declared. "We will fight it before the Subversive Activities Control Board and in the courts as well."

Actually, Green explained, Brownell and the SACB are using the McCarran Act to

"fight the great late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the progressive constitutional government he stood for."

Green opened a drawer of his desk and produced a letter on White House stationery.

Brownell says we are subversive," he said. "This is what one great American president said about our organization. Read it."

He handed the letter. It was dated March 2, 1940 and signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt. It said:

"The American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born has undertaken the task of assuring fair play to the foreign-born within the United States. Every American wishes it success. . . . We must remember that any oppression, any injustice, any hatred is a wedge designed to attack our civilization. We welcome the work to maintain the rights of the foreign-born."

I read the late president's letter.

Wendell L. Willkie wrote to the committee in 1942:

"I think you are doing a great job. That kind of work is an indispensable work in America."

Earl G. Harrison, who during the New Deal days was serving as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, lauded the work of the American Committee in 1940. It said:

"I am glad to extend my greetings to the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born and to wish the committee full success in the achievement of its purpose."

There was this letter, too, from Harold L. Ickes, written also in 1940:

"The efforts of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born in defense of the

best American traditions deserves the support of all men of good will."

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"May I take this opportunity of wishing the American Committee continued success," Commissioner Harrison wrote in 1942. "You have long fought for a constructive program with respect to the foreign-born. . . ."

The late Philip Murray, president of the CIO, sent this note to the American Committee in 1942:

"I wish you all success in (Continued on Page 14)

Little GOP Action as Eisenhower Answers Labor Plea for Program to Head Off a Depression

800 Million Customers Want to Buy from U.S.

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT Eisenhower finally answered Walter Reuther's plea for a program to ward off a depression. But the country still has no program. The CIO recently made public Eisenhower's answer to Reuther's letter of April 6, written in his capacity as president of the CIO United Auto Workers. In his original letter Reuther had urged that steps be taken at once to "provide full employment in the critical months and years ahead." One of the steps Reuther had proposed to the President was the calling of "a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a work sheet for full production and full employment."

Eisenhower's reply, however, made no mention of Reuther's proposal. Instead, in typical Eisenhower fashion, it kept things on a plane of high morality without a single concrete recommendation. From the President's letter, the country could learn that he hoped that "the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land," that "every useful measure will be taken to avert such an eventuality, that he favors the creation of a climate" that would bring harmonious cooperation of all groups and that he is for "the achievement of a steadily growing and prosperous economy. The nearest the President came to anything tangible was the statement



TREASURY SECY. HUMPHREY
Take from the Poor

that "we shall consult actively with private citizens and groups."

REUTHER forwarded copies of the President's letter to all UAW locals and staff officials, together with an accompanying letter of his own which treated Eisenhower's reply in restrained fashion.

"While the President's letter," Reuther wrote, "expresses general agreement with the objectives of planning to insure full employment and a rising living standard in peacetime, we cannot, in good conscience, overlook the naked political fact that many people in key positions in the present Administration, both in Congress and in the executive branch of the gov-

ernment, have opposed and continue to oppose every reasonable and practical step by the government necessary to planning effectively to meet the threat of economic dislocation and unemployment."

Reuther did not make clear what steps the government had ever proposed for staving off "economic dislocation," and they remain something of a mystery to labor representatives in Washington. However, Reuther declared in his accompanying letter: "In this matter of planning for full employment and full production in peacetime, he (Eisenhower) shall have our full and undivided support."

THE ECONOMIC program of the Eisenhower Administration had already been spelled out fully by George M. Humphrey, Treasury Secretary, in a speech on April 20 before members of the Associated Press in New York. It sounded like a speech that any of Herbert Hoover's or Calvin Coolidge's aides could have made. Fact is that it contained no program except a program calling for taking more to the rich. It was one of those NAM-like pleas for "sound currency," a balanced budget, etc. Not a word about work-creating projects to build needed schools, homes, hospitals, raising minimum wages or resuming foreign trade with the 800,000,000 willing customers of the Soviet lands.

Humphrey's policies had already been characterized by Frank Ed-

wards, the AFL's radio commentator, in talking about the raising of interest rates. Said Edwards: "When this same policy was pursued during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, it paved the way for depression; there is no assurance that history is not repeating itself."

Typical of much of the feeling in labor's ranks about the program of the GOP gang was this main headline in last week's Labor publication of the railroad unions: Take From Poor, Give to Rich.

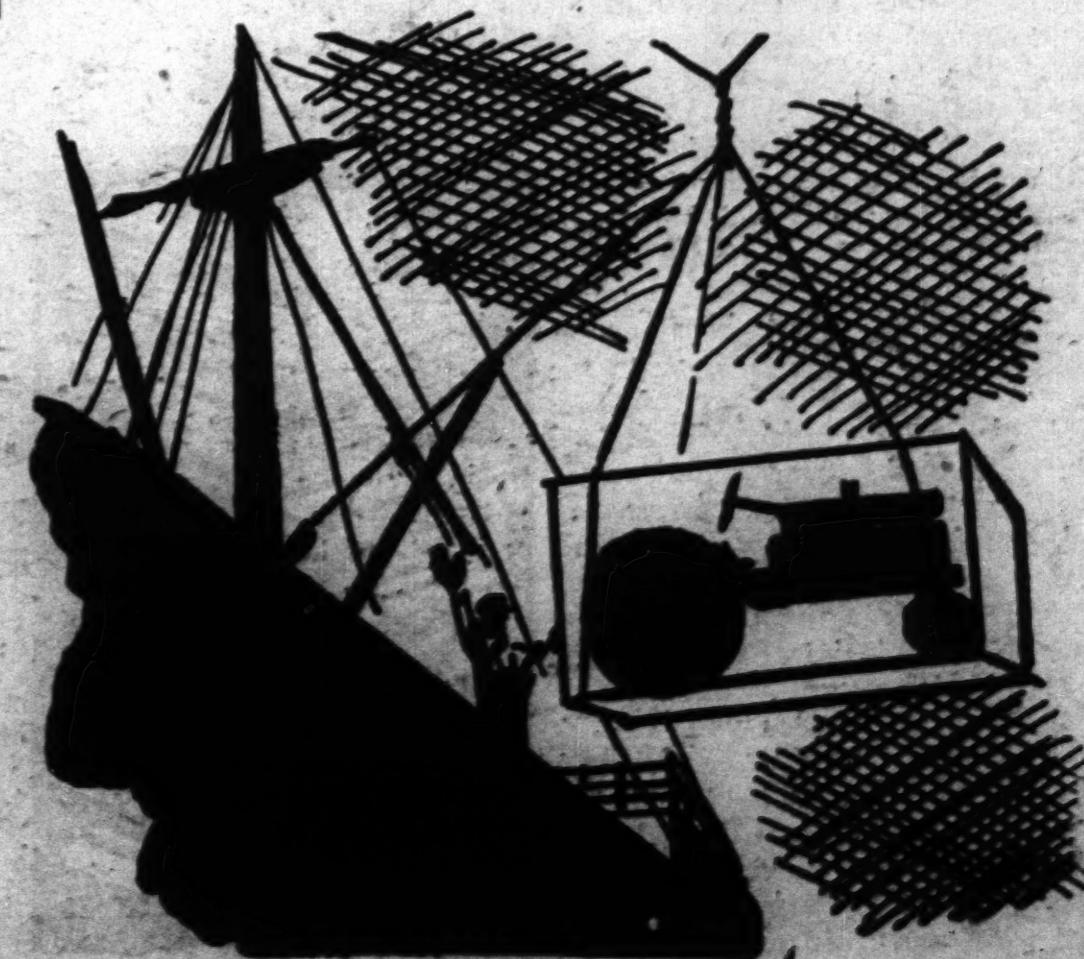
* * *

SO FAR THERE is much talk

but little action to guarantee a program for peace and jobs. It has become increasingly clear that it is fruitless to sit back and wait for such a program from the "give-away plus takeaway" cabal, as the AFL has labeled it.

Such a program will have to come from labor first of all, a program that can be agreed upon and backed by all sections of labor and fought for in all sections of the land. Most unions have adopted the elements of such a program in various resolutions.

The times call for getting together on it—now.



Abner Berry Reviews 'The Outsider' by Richard Wright

The Freedom to Murder

THE OUTSIDER, By Richard Wright. Harper and Brothers. New York 405 pp. \$3.95.

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE greatest crime of an artist is consciously to desert truth and life and lend his talents to the support of the exploiting classes who kill dreams and murder men. Richard Wright fits this category of artist. For just as mankind sees peace almost within its grasp, when humanism in literature is needed as never before to affirm the nobility of Man through unfolding the real struggles of real people—at this time Wright's novel, *The Outsider*, appears, arguing for the right of Supermen to murder.

Wright's current novel represents a backward step artistically and ideologically for the writer who thirteen years ago was hailed as America's greatest talent. In writing the novel, *Native Son*, published in 1940, Wright still had the power to draw a convincing character and to hold his readers with plausible action and development. But the contempt for people, the lack of confidence in their collective strength and their collective wisdom, which showed in *Native Son*, has come to us as a fully developed cynicism in *The Outsider*.

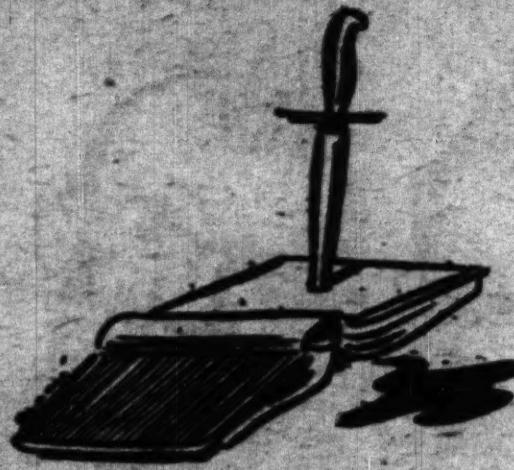
BIGGER THOMAS, the slum-bred hero of *Native Son*, was an inscrutable Negro who found a meaning in life through an accidental murder. His self-fulfillment was heightened after committing a conscious murder. Wright, hemmed in by his own frustrations, fears and contempt for collective thought and action, in *Native Son*, threatened white society with a black explosion. He had no confidence in the steady, disciplined organizational activity for freedom; he wanted the explosion. When it didn't come, when the Negro people refused to be the same pawns for Wright which his characters were, he deserted them altogether.

Off to France he went, there to wallow in the old literary cesspools which had spawned the ideologies of Hitler, Mussolini, Goebbels and similar anti-humanists. Turning against humanity, Wright acted as others before him and turned his fire first upon those who never cease to affirm the nobility of Man and the purposefulness of life—the Communists. Whereas *Native Son* was a novel showing contempt for people, *Outsider* is a reactionary sermon preached through unbelievable puppets in unbelievable situations.

CROSS DAMON, his hero, is an outsider, above and beyond the disciplines of morality, ethics and law. To Damon, murder is an act of freedom, reserved to the coterie of intellectual aristocrats—the outsiders who are above and against society. Unlike Bigger Thomas of *Native Son*, Damon is educated and middle class. He has absorbed the codified egoism of Nietzsche, Kierkegaard and others.

The reader could be concerned about Bigger Thomas; he was a character, however improbable and implausible his action; but the strings connecting Damon to his author are too visible in *The Outsider* for one to become emotionally involved with Damon's acting out of a bad philosophical tract.

Damon, always the outsider, is estranged from his wife and two young sons in Chicago, and in the meantime has become involved in an affair with a 16-year-old girl who becomes pregnant. Damon "escapes" from his wife and mistress after a



man killed in a subway wreck is mistaken for him. Fleeing to a new personality, Damon murders a fellow postal worker who has discovered that the announcement of Damon's death was a case of mistaken identity.

ON THE TRAIN from Chicago to New York, Damon meets Ely Houston, a New York district attorney. Houston feels he is an outsider because of his hunchback. "My deformity made me free," Houston tells Damon. "It put me outside and made me feel as an outsider. It wasn't pleasant; hell no. At first I felt inferior. But now I have to struggle with myself to keep from feeling superior to people I meet."

Wright is saying here that to be a Negro is to be deformed. And in the same breath he is asserting that the uncertain and immature oscillations between inferior feelings and superman romantics of insecure intellectuals can be made a way of life for Man.

Damon agrees with Houston, and from the time the two meet the novel ceases and Wright's ideas take over. Damon, expressing this drive to nothingness of those perpetually immature egotists who believe that Life is Me, asks Houston:

"If you've a notion of what man's heart is, wouldn't you say that maybe the whole effort of man on earth to build civilization is simply man's frantic attempt to hide himself from himself?"

And after some conversation, Damon expands on this anti-humanism:

"Maybe man is nothing in particular. Maybe that's the terror of it. Man may be just nothing at all. And maybe man deep down suspects this, really knows this, kind of dreams that it is true, but at the same time he does not want really to know it?"

Damon and Houston, the outsiders, the Everymen who have been pushed "outside their environment," are really counterparts of the sex-murderers of little Bobby Franks—Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold; they represent the lunatic peak of capitalist personality. Man exists for Me, to serve Me; I am the ultimate meaning of life, Wright repeats in long-worded conversations between his two protagonists.

*

THIS SET of ideas which served Hitler so well and helped an entire generation of

Germans is made to order for the crusade against Communism. So Wright introduces his character Damon to some "Communists" taken from the pages of Hitler, McCarthy and the sewer literature of Un-Americanism.

There is something called "the party" in *The Outsider*, an off-stage ghost which issues orders and pulls the strings of the puppets. Gil Blount the Communist leader invites Damon, whom he has met for the first time, to attend the Workers' School. Damon is also invited to live with Gil and his wife Eva in order to break the Jim Crow pattern in his apartment house. Damon accepts Gil's offer because he recognizes Communists to be outsiders whom he can use to cover his real identity. Once in the Blount's home Gil gets into a fight with Langley Herndon, the fascist landlord, and both are murdered by Damon because he hated both Communists and fascists.

He murders again when Hilton, another Communist is close to uncovering his crime. His acquaintance, Ely Houston, knows he has committed the three murders, and the two engage in more of their cynical prattle about the freedom to act. The author, commenting on the acts of Damon, writes:

"... He knew, of course, that his commitments had been no more galling or burdensome than those which other millions of men and women about him shouldered so uncomplainingly every day; yet he knew that deep in the hearts of many of those millions was the same desire—shamefaced, inarticulate, and impotent—to have done with them as he had. It was not because he was a Negro that he had found his obligations intolerable; it was because there resided in his heart, a sharp sense of freedom that had somehow escaped being dulled by intimidating conditions. Cross had never really been tamed...."

*

WRIGHT REPEATS through his own comment and through the dialogue that to murder freely is really to be free. One is especially free to kill Communists, providing that one says fascism is bad, too. But exactly like the democracy-killers in Washington, Wright SAYS, and he has Damon SAY, he doesn't like fascists, but communism is exhibited as the main danger to humanity. Indeed, if Cross Damon (and Wright) have the correct social focus, then the highest activity in the world today is something like a cross between a U. S. secret service operative and a stoolie for the McCarthy Committee. For only when one is doing something against communism, Wright seems to say, is life worthwhile.

On every other level, life is nothing. Families are nothing. Love is nothing. Damon, dying from the bullet fired by one of Wright's "Communists," sums up Wright's existentialist sermon which runs almost continually from page 141 to page 395. Damon tells Houston:

"Men hate themselves and it makes them hate others. . . . We're strangers to ourselves...."

*

IN 1940, before Wright lost all touch with life, on the occasion of receiving the Spingarn medal at the Houston, Texas, meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he said:

"I accept it (the Spingarn medal) in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be

(Continued on Page 14)



Rockwell Kent's illustration from *Dangerous Jack*

Dangerous Jack

an excerpt from a new book by Martha Millet

Martha Millet, author of "These Alabaster Cities," which was praised by such figures as Sean O'Casey, Rockwell Kent and V. J. Jerome, has published a new book, "Dangerous Jack," a fantasy in verse. Below is an excerpt from her remarkable poem:

I stake my life and state my creed:

You, custodians, quartered on the brows
Of prostrate millions; custody, in truth,
You give . . . to your fond masters, vampire brood
Who loot the riches of men's minds as well
As bind their bodies' wealth to tread your mills.

Never a drop of plundered heart's blood spills
But writes your deed and doom upon the plains
Of earth; but moves you closer to the end,
Where, like mad dogs, you leap the walls in vain
And tear each other's flesh for savage gain.

Dark is the stain you furrow in your wake.
Dark is the field with human blood you sow.
Dark is the coin you crop and batten on.
Dark is the destiny . . . in opiate dregs
See clouds; then shrouds, that drag the highest low.
Dark is the night that falls upon your heads,
And the avenging hour that strikes and stills.

Your hands, with coin and favor coarse, brute-quick,
Toil at day-labor for elite; steal, trick,
Hunt men to death and horror, making sick
The souls of humans; flatter grovelers,
Boots on their backs; lash the muck-shovelers,
Who, heaving wealth from wounds of earth, adorn
Your belly's temple, reap their crop of thorn.

But man, and men, to bring you low are born,
And some survive; and of those, some arrive,
Full-blooded, veined with fury, shod in wrath,
To tread you like the serpent in the path
Of rushing generations, born to sight, to love,
To gatherings the great generation teems.
These against Moloch, thunderings from above,
The carnage carnivals, inhuman schemes. . . .

What pay for reptile, renegade and pawn?—
The gold of fools . . . that even as it warms
Your palms falls into dust. You treasure up
The rust of alms. . . .

Lion claws; jackal jaws—
You go—They come who swing the shaft of dawn.

They wear no princely robes; no hirelings bear
Their seals of honor. These within them beat
And gild their rags; of scars they emblems make.
The golden thunderbolts they hurl. They fall.
Yet one—and one arise . . . the deathless all.

Dangerous Jack, a fantasy in verse; illustrated by Rockwell Kent and Robert Joyce; published by the Sierra Press, 237 Penn St., Brooklyn; 80 pp., price 60 cents.



SONG OF THE EXPOSITION

By WALT WHITMAN

Away with themes of war! away with War itself!
Hence from my shuddering sight, to never more return, that show
of blacken'd, mutilated corpses!
That hell unpeopled, and laid of blood—fit for wild tigers, or for lop-
tongued wolves—not reasoning men!
And in its steed speed Industry's campaigns!
With thy undaunted armies, Engineering!
Thy pennants, Labor, loosen'd to the breeze!
They bugles sounding loud, and clear!

Veterans Paint for Peace

Their paintings bring a new atmosphere to today's art

By C. K.

AN ART show by war veterans whose theme is peace deserves a long stay in the galleries. I consider it unfortunate indeed that only 500 New Yorkers enjoyed the rewarding experience of seeing the Second National Veterans Art Show for Peace which ran only one week at 77 Fifth Avenue, April 11 to April 19.

Fifty-five works were shown, the product of some 25 artists. Today the ruling class commands that the arts shall scream brutality, depravity, pornography and mysticism, or whisper in abstractions saying nothing. A theme show (an exhibition dealing with specific subject-matter) thus becomes, in this period, a form of militant defiance against the forces of decay and despair. And when the theme is peace, it is truly an occasion. And when veterans of war are the artists its truly a momentous occasion.

AFTER A TOUR of the 57th Street art morgues the impact of this show was positively exhilarating. Most of the artists were men who work at other occupations to earn a livelihood and struggle, after-hours, to achieve the technique to master their craft. Much of the work appears to be that of younger men (unfortunately no WACs were represented), and some were art students or newcomers to the field. Yet their work had impact, freshness, vibrant with life and ideas.

I sought, vainly, for the work of some better known artists who

are also war veterans, who would declare themselves here for peace and humanity. But the casualties of the cold war could be seen in their absence from these walls.

Yet the newer men—whatever their shortcomings, as color in some cases, composition in others, and symbolic concepts in still others—all conveyed one unmistakable idea: love of people. And in time many artists exhibited here will take the place of those who have been silenced by the inquisitors.

Space does not permit me to convey all my reactions, but I wish herein to make some special comment:

The fine, sensitive drawings of Sheldon Fink's "Two Men" and Burt Silverman's "Head."

Ed Melcarth's "Night in January"; an outstanding dramatic scene in the romantic tradition, of two huddled figures against an Italian background.

Even more starkly dramatic and clearer in meaning was Walter Williams' "Summer Night" the powerful figure of a Negro sitting slumped on a fire escape, oppressed by poverty and summer heat. Sharp pattern and contrasting color created the mood.

"The Monument," by Anthony Toney, intricks in detail and color, poignantly unfolds a panorama of war's destruction. It was one of the finest of the paintings in terms of craftsmanship and emotional quality.

Richard Roth's satire, "Portrait and Figures" is extremely effective and is suggestive of Jack Levine in style. The "portrait" depicts a business tycoon

planted in the rear of his limousine, instructing his chauffeur by telephone.

ART LOVERS were happy to find Captain Hugh Mulzac, the famous Negro skipper, represented here by his "Bridge Pier," which has his characteristic vigor and sunny brilliance of tropical color.

"Discussion" and "Job Hunting" by Harold Stevens show strongly painted inter-racial groups of workers who express in face and gestures the hard reality of their lives.

New comer to the field is Milton Wolff, the famous commander in the Lincoln Brigade and veteran of World War II. His poetic fantasy "Untangling the String" depicts two children, Negro and white, playing with kites and patiently trying to unsmash them.

"War," by H. Dannerstein was awarded the first prize by the jury and the audience. It was an enormous canvass showing three Korean adults and a child impaled on a vertical bayonet while a building smoulders in the distance. Though the impressive painting displayed extreme dexterity in modeling and texture I felt its sensationalism was somewhat contrived and lacked emotional spontaneity in color and movement.

The show is eminently worthy of a repeat performance so that its message and craftsmanship can be made available to thousands. I hope it is brought back again, and I would like to see, if at all possible, the works of veterans from all parts of the country. These works are a new, fresh wind blowing in the hot-house atmosphere of today's art.

On the Way

How Well Are Negroes Represented in Cities?

By ABNER W. BERRY

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS this year are bound to reflect, in the fight for Negro representation, the tremendous growth of Negro population in every industrial area, as shown by the 1950 census. This growth has been noticeable in the past decade that some social science students have been speculating as to whether our cities are going to be dominated by Negroes. This idea is prompted by the fact that as Negro families move into cities, white skilled workers and middle class families tend to move to the suburbs. But also the white supremacist politicians are using this speculation to bolster the sagging line dividing the mass of Negroes from proper representation in city governments.

The facts are that despite the phenomenal influx of Negro families, and the population growth due to natural increase, there has not been a development in politics to indicate a move toward "Negro domination." Let us take New York City where the Negro population grew from 447,000 in 1940 to 775,000 in 1950. There was one Negro City Councilman in 1940 and there is still one Negro Councilman in 1950. There was the addition of a Negro Congressman, a State Senator, a General Sessions Judge, a Municipal Court judge and a State Assemblyman. But can anyone imagine a city of 700,000 being represented by eight judges, one Congressman, a state senator, four assemblymen and a City Councilman?

Obviously, the issue in New York cannot be one of "domination" by Negroes; adequate representation is still to be won, as the Negro communities in the Bronx and Brooklyn indicate by advancing the demand for a Municipal Court Judge (Bronx) and a County Court judge (Brooklyn).

ON THE WEST COAST, LOS ANGELES, San Francisco and Oakland have more than doubled their Negro population during the past ten years. Los Angeles grew from 97,000 Negroes in 1940, to 211,000 in 1950; San Francisco had 31,000 Negroes in 1940 and 81,000 in 1950; and Oakland's Negro population grew from 14,000 to 55,000 in a decade.

Negroes represent better than 10 percent of the population of Los Angeles; the same percentage in San Francisco; and one-seventh of Oakland's population. Yet in none of these cities is there a Negro representative in the municipal government.

Detroit with a Negro population of 303,721, one-sixth of the inhabitants, represents a 100 percent growth over 1940. But there is not a Negro in the Detroit City Council. And this despite the fact that in addition to the Negro population there are at least 500,000 organized workers in the Motor Capital. Labor and the Negro people account for better than one-half of the population.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Negroes represent one-seventh of the population; in Chicago, one-seventh; nearly one-fifth in St. Louis and one-fourth in Baltimore; one-sixth in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Newark, Indianapolis and Philadelphia. The combined Negro population of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Oakland and Newark is more than 3,000,000.

In every case, the centers of Negro population are also centers of trade union strength. Is there any rhyme or reason in the fact that these three million citizens, then are represented by two Congressmen, a handful of minor judges, about a dozen state legislators, a city councilman in New York, Philadelphia, with two in Cleveland and Chicago?

CLEARLY, THE NEGRO PEOPLE and the organized workers must reject the spurious arguments about "Negro domination" of the cities and join in the fight to democratize the matter of representation on city councils, the judicial benches. Why are there no city councilmen in the populous West Coast cities? Why has Detroit no councilman representing every sixth citizen? Why has no major party ever nominated a Negro for either State Supreme Court or a Superior Court bench? These are some of the questions which present themselves to the voters in the municipal elections this year.

When we look at these population figures and couple them with the growth of industry in the cities where the Negro population has grown, we get some idea of the potential democratic force behind these dry numbers. It is clear by these figures why there is such a push for FEPC legislation in Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. And it's much better understood why the Democratic Party in northern and western cities has to be extremely sensitive to the demands for civil rights legislation and Negro representation.

New Worlds for Old

By H. G. WELLS

"Socialism is to me a very great thing indeed, the form and substance of my ideal life and all the religion I possess. I am, by a sort of predestination, a Socialist. I perceive I cannot help talking and writing about Socialism, and shaping and forwarding Socialism, I am one of a succession—one of a growing multitude of witnesses, who will continue. It does not—in the larger sense—matter how many generations of us must toil and testify. It does not matter, except as our individual concern, how individually we succeed or fail, what blunders we make, what thwartings we encounter, what follies and inadequacies darken our private hopes and level our personal imaginations to the dust. We have the light. We know what we are for and that the light that now glimmers so dimly through us must in the end prevail."

China Builds Six New Textile Mills

PEKING, China.

CHINA HAS BUILT within a little more than a year six modern textile mills which are now in full operation. This huge project was part of the plan to meet greatly increased demands of the Chinese people for cotton goods. The mills are located at six different cities: Harbin, Wuhan, Tihwa, Chengchow, Sian and Hantan (Hopei). Four of them are entirely equipped with machinery made in China.

The six mills are equipped with modern mechanical installations of high productive power. In the Harbin Linen Mill, for instance, four main workshops are equipped with the most up-to-date Soviet automated machinery. The gigantic bleaching and impregnating plants are controlled by push-button devices. The annual output of linen fabrics of this mill is enough to make more than 2,500,000 suits of clothes. The output of the Sian No. 1 Textile Mill is enough to make 7,000,000 suits of clothes.

All these mills provide good working conditions. Workshops are of concrete and steel construction. Ventilating, spraying and heating systems have been installed in all the main workshops to regulate humidity and temperature. Mill and office workers, both the married and the single, have roomy and comfortable living quarters complete with gardens, clinics and schools for children.

As the mills are built in the cotton-producing centers, they are within easy reach of raw materials as well as the rural markets which have a great demand for cotton products.

In the past, China's textile machine industry was undeveloped and could only make repairs and produce spare parts. After liberation, the industry began to take big strides ahead. In 1951 New China's factories were already turning out whole sets of textile machinery including the blowing-room machinery, ring frames and whole sets of spinning machines.



In this modern, well-lighted and bright workshop, new workers learn the spinning process.

The Outlook for the New York City Elections

(Continued from Page 2)

paign followed close upon the heels of the famous Seabury inquiry which drove many Tammany office-holders to cover and Jimmy Walker out of City Hall. It also followed the notorious Bankers Agreement of 1932, whereby Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank and Charles Mitchell of the National City dictated fiscal conditions to the city for the next decade.

It was also a period of deep anti-Nazi movements among the masses of New Yorkers, movements with which LaGuardia associated himself. It was under these circumstances that LaGuardia, who had been badly beaten by Walker in 1929, won with a minority of the total vote as a Republican-City Fusion candidate.

In 1933 LaGuardia was opposed by sections of AFL labor and was viewed skeptically by Communist and Socialist voters, who supported their own mayoralty candidates. But a significant realignment began to develop both inside and outside the LaGuardia camp between the 1933 and the 1937 elections. Labor began to organize the unorganized and began to move aggressively into independent political action.

Along with the formation of the CIO there was developed by John L. Lewis Labor's Non-Partisan League. In New York the American Labor Party was formed in 1936 by a group of garment, men's clothing and millinery workers' union leaders with some support from Roosevelt Administration circles. Under the impact, LaGuardia cut loose from most of his Republican ties, supported Roosevelt and associated himself ever more closely with the labor-New Deal coalition. As a result, in 1937, LaGuardia received the support of AFL and CIO. The ALP took the initiative in nominating him, virtually forcing him on the Republican slate. The Communist Party, while not giving unqualified support to the LaGuardia ticket, nevertheless withdrew its slate in order to assist the coalition to defeat the reactionary Tammany candidate.

Thus, what began in 1933 as a partial coalition without the Left emerged as a more or less developed electoral coalition in 1937. But not without a process of sharp struggle.

Left and labor forces sharply fought LaGuardia in the first years of his administration on the sales tax, on home relief and on other issues. It was only in the course of struggle on local and national issues that the outlines of the 1937 electoral coalition began to emerge.

BUT WHAT differentiated the LaGuardia coalition movements of 1933 and 1937 from the present Dewey-manipulated Fusion movements were three things:

1) The coalition and LaGuardia were moving away from and not towards the reactionary Hoover national policies and the Tammany local policies. The present Fusion line-up is intimately associated with the Eisenhower-Dewey policies of rent and fare increases.

2) Labor played some role in the 1933 LaGuardia coalition, although a small one, and was decisive in the 1937 electoral situation. The bulk of organized labor is today hostile to the Dewey-dominated Fusion movement.

3) Red-baiting played little or no role in the LaGuardia coalition movements. In fact, it was the Democratic candidate in 1937, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who made red-baiting a principal issue. Today many of those in the Fusion coalition movement make red-baiting a cardinal

element of their policies.

Despite its differences from the present situation, the LaGuardia coalition period nevertheless holds important lessons for progressives today.

The main lesson is that coalitions arise from struggle and that the powerful labor and progressive forces of New York, if united, can shape such a coalition.

What are the basic elements that form the background for such a movement today? They include:

1. The growing ferment arising out of the desire for peace and growing opposition to the consequences of a war economy.

This was most clearly reflected in the great three-day hearings on the city budget, as well as the mass opposition at Albany to the 15 percent rent steal. It is labor in the first instance which feels the weight of the Eisenhower-Dulles-Dewey program and which is leading the resistance to the new economic burdens.

2. The growing struggle on the civil liberties front.

This is seen by the overwhelming anti-McCarthy feeling in the city and the growing—although insufficiently organized—opposition to such developments as the ruthless firings of progressive teachers, the police ban on the May Day parade, the Velde inquisition, etc. Sen. Herbert Lehman's remarkable speech urging a national attack on McCarthyism undoubtedly expresses the majority feeling in New York.

3. The widespread opposition to police brutality, particularly as it is demonstrated against the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples.

The opposition to the racist brutality of the police merges with the great opposition to discrimination in housing and the powerful demand of the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples for representation in all levels of government.

4. The mass revulsion to corruption in government and the links of Big Business, Big Politics and Big Crime.

The old party politicians seek to utilize this feeling—without, however, revealing the basic connections between the Wall Street upperworld and the racketeering underworld. The sensational State Crime Commission hearings will be followed up by a special session of the Legislature convoked by Gov. Dewey, precisely to focus pre-election attention on the issue and thus advance Republican fortunes in hitherto Democratic New York City. Meanwhile, New York County District Attorney Frank Hogan has taken what is for New York an unprecedented step, indicting Longshore Union lifetime boss Joseph P. Ryan—a shrewd pre-election move.

UNDER THESE conditions what must be the position of the Left and progressive forces? Can they simply wait, fixed in their own positions, until matters develop to their political satisfaction?

If they simply wait, matters will NEVER develop to their satisfaction. No, they must participate in all the movements of the people—at the level at which they now exist and not at some artificial level arbitrarily fixed. They must soberly assess the real situation, and constantly seek to advance the movements in the direction of a people's electoral coalition.

It is, of course, the objective of the Left and progressive forces to unite the people in a fight to meet their needs, to defeat Republican reaction and its Impellitteri and Tammany stooges. This unity will develop in a com-

plicated process, a process of struggle that unites many people of varied viewpoints.

Labor and progressive forces can under today's conditions stimulate the development of a people's coalition. They can, if they work unitedly, influence political programs, candidates and the nature of the coalition itself.

But the prime condition for influencing developments is working in the mainstream of the people—where they are now. Above all, that means working in the main sections of organized labor, AFL and CIO, and in the main Negro people's community organizations. A new electoral alignment will not develop without a change in the attitude of the masses within these principal organizations. This is an absolute pre-requisite for any mass break-away movement from the two old parties.

the Rudolph Halley victory in the 1951 Council presidency race, is also talking of going it alone this Fall. Insofar as they reject a coalition with the Dewey Republican machine, as angrily pressed upon them by the New York Times, the Liberals are right. They sense correctly the deep anti-Dewey mood of the people of New York.

against those who practice or encourage it.

7. Abolition of discrimination in housing, private and public.

8. A wide low-rent housing program and a renewed struggle against the recent 15 percent rent increase.

9. A ruthless struggle against corruption, beginning with a clean-up of New York's waterfront with the indictment of shipowners, crooked labor leaders and racketeers. This should be seen as no substitute for—but an encouragement of—the development of trade union democracy in the waterfront unions whereby the rank-and-file can guarantee the effectiveness of clean-up measures.

10. A return of proportional representation whereby labor and minority parties can be represented in the city government. Throughout the city's history it has been demonstrated that only when labor and the minority parties were represented were the people's needs most effectively advanced and corruption best fought.

THESE, of course, do not exhaust the issues that should be advanced in the campaign.

The left and progressive forces who have fought for peace since the cold war began must continue that fight within the framework of a municipal campaign. Without making their position in any sectarian way the precondition for unity with various other forces, there are an infinite variety of ways in which peace issues can be put forward concretely by progressives.

For example, New York, as the greatest port in our country, is vitally interested in the question of foreign trade. The perspective of ending the war in Korea and thawing out the cold war generally opens up the possibility for substantial East-West trade with its consequent benefits to New York. Sections of New York workers and middle class people other than those associated with the waterfront are likewise deeply interested in the possibilities of peace-time construction.

Furthermore, the perspective of ending the Korean war and resolving other grave problems by negotiations has already raised in many minds the spectre of a "peace" depression. This will sharpen the demand for peace-time construction of all sorts. It will demolish in the minds of millions the argument that the bulk of our steel, lumber and other building materials are required for so-called defense purposes.

AS FOR THE Communist Party, it will continue to fight for the unity of the people of New York against reaction. It will also find the form in which to participate independently in this campaign. It will continue to advance as the main question before the people of our city the fight for peace, democracy and security.

It is secure in the confidence that a united American people, with labor at its head, can prevent war and fascism and can elect in time a people's front government that will advance the people to the point where they will take the American road to Socialism.

These are turbulent times in which the people can make history by intervening actively in public affairs. With the growing mood of struggle for peace and against McCarthyism, there is no room for passivity or pessimism on the part of progressives.

The Communist Party is confident that the working people of New York, if allied with the Negro people and the masses of small business and professional people, can make great contributions this Fall in the struggle for peace and democracy.

The Worker SPORTS

THE TRAGEDY OF JIM THORPE

Greatest of Them All Was Virtual Alien in Our Land

By STEVE MURDOCK

The President of the United States sent a telegram. Thousands attended his funeral. A permanent memorial is planned for him in his native Oklahoma.

One of his biographers wrote in 1951, "There has never been an athlete on the American scene, on the world scene, to equal the versatility, the prowess, the vigor, the fighting spirit, the sheer ability of Jim Thorpe."

Yet he died, as one observer put it, virtually an alien in his own land.

Those familiar with his features had spotted him over the years playing stereotyped Indian roles in Hollywood Westerns. He worked as a day laborer, as a guard at an auto plant, as a merchant seaman, as a manager of a girl's softball team. In short, he had to struggle to make a living at whatever employment he could obtain.

The field of sport, which he enriched with his performances, never rewarded him with a position where his knowledge and abilities could be employed for the benefit of new generations.

This was Wa-Tho-Huck, (Bright Path), great grandson of Chief Black Hawk, a Sac and Fox Indian.

It is fitting that the greatest athlete in the history of U. S. sport should be an Indian and the direct descendant of a great and proud chieftain.

"I am no more proud of my career as an athlete," Thorpe once said, "than I am of the fact that I am a direct descendant of that noble warrior."

JAMES FRANCIS THORPE and his twin brother, Charles, were born in a one room log cabin on the North Canadian river about five miles from the Indian Territory line in Oklahoma on May 28, 1888. He died of a heart attack March 28, 1953, at Lomita, California, just two months to the day short of his 65th birthday.

In the years between he wrote into U. S. sport records the most incredible variety of performances ever achieved by one man.

In 1950, 393 top ranking sports commentators from newspapers and radio stations all over the nation voted in a poll conducted by the Associated Press. Two hundred and fifty-two named Thorpe the greatest athlete of the first 50 years of the 20th century.

Bob Mathias, two time Olympic champion in the decathlon, has been showered with superlatives for his remarkable performances, which in all but a few track and field events surpass those of Thorpe.

But Mathias will never play football in a manner that could even be mentioned in the same breath with Thorpe. And Mathias has no prospect of becoming a major league baseball player, which Thorpe was.

Thorpe could run 100 yards in 10 seconds flat. He could skim the 120 yard high hurdles in 15 seconds flat, the 220 yard lows in 23.8. He could run the quarter-mile in 51 seconds. He could high jump 6 feet 5 inches, broadjump 23 feet 6 inches, pole vault 10 feet 8 inches, throw the 16 pound hammer 138 feet, the 16 pound shot 47 feet 9 inches, the javelin 138 feet and the discus 125 feet 8 inches.

With practice he could undoubtedly have improved many of those marks. He won both the decathlon and the pentathlon at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm.

Thorpe batted .327 in 60 games for the Boston Braves in 1919. In



JIM THORPE

six years of major league baseball his fielding average fell below .933 on only two occasions.

He was named three times as an All-American halfback by Walter Camp, twice on the first team.

Playing for Carlisle Indian school in 1912, he scored 198 points in a single season, a record that has never been equalled by a player from a major school. In the Harvard - Carlisle game of 1912, Thorpe gained 173 of the 334 yards gained by his team, all through rushing. In the 1911 Harvard - Carlisle game Thorpe scored all of Carlisle's points to defeat one of Percy Haughton's great Crimson squads 18-15. He kicked four field goals, one from just inside the 50 yard line.

Against Army Thorpe once ran two successive kickoffs back the full length of the field to touchdowns, the first called back because of an offside.

In 1929, at the age of 41, he was playing professional football for the Chicago Cardinals.

THE FACT that Thorpe had to play football at that age is, of course, an example of what big money did to Thorpe. His name was exploited for the profit of others right up to the grave.

The grim paradox of Thorpe's life is that he was punished by the hypocritical moguls of "amateur" sport because he once accepted \$15 a week to play semi-professional baseball.

In January of 1913, when Thorpe was at the peak of his amateur athletic career, a newspaper disclosed he had played semi-pro baseball in 1909 - 10 for Rocky Mount and Fayetteville in the Eastern Carolina league.

The Amateur Athletic Union stripped Thorpe of all his records, ordered his name taken from the record books and told him to return his trophies—notably those won in the Olympics.

Significantly, the men who had finished second to Thorpe in the Olympics refused to accept the trophies. They are on permanent display today in Lucerne, Switzerland, and the determined hope of Thorpe's widow and many friends is that they will one day be returned to this country to become part of a Thorpe memorial at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The incident of the trophies provided one of the first great demonstrations of the tremendous affection and respect with which Thorpe was regarded by the people. This was to be demonstrated again and again during his life and to be emphasized again at his death.

Leon (Chief) Miller, lacrosse coach at the College of the City of New York, put it even more forcefully. Miller, a Cherokee In-

dian and classmate of Thorpe's at Carlisle, has been one of the most militant campaigners to have Thorpe's records and trophies restored. He wrote before Thorpe's death:

"In the light of modern practices in so-called amateur sports, Jim Thorpe was the victim of a terrible injustice that should be righted while there is still time.

"Income tax reports of some of our leading amateur athletes would emphasize the point I'm trying to make. Jim Thorpe was such a thorough amateur in every sense of the word that when the small-town Pennsylvania sports writer dug up the fact that Jim had received \$15 for playing a few Sunday ball games during the summer vacation, he confirmed the fact, immediately.

"Thorpe spoke the truth, just as any man with a clear conscience would. And because he received \$15 or thereabouts and wouldn't lie about it, his athletic career was ruined."

In 1943 a resolution was introduced in the Oklahoma legislature calling for the AAU to return Thorpe's trophies and restore his records. D. M. Madrano, president of the Caddo Tribal Council and a representative from Tulsa, asked that Thorpe be appointed director of athletics at one of Oklahoma's colleges.

RUNNING THROUGH the whole story of Jim Thorpe is an obvious thread-chauvinism. Much has been written about how he was a "loner" and about his refusal to submit to discipline. Much has been said about his reluctance to train and his fondness for a good time.

Too little effort has been made to interpret Thorpe in terms of the indignities and discrimination heaped upon his people.

Gene Schoor in his book, "The Jim Thorpe Story," tells how, at the end of his first term at Carlisle, Thorpe was sent to work on the farm of a Pennsylvania Dutch family in Summerdale, Pa.

He was paid \$5 a month for his labors; mostly indoors, and forced to eat in the kitchen. He wrote to the Carlisle official who had placed him on the job:

"I would like to be transferred. I want to work outdoors and I want to sit as an equal with the other members of the family I work with."

His inability to get along with John McGraw, the manager of the New York Giants, might well be examined in the same light.

Thorpe is alleged to have told the "Little Napoleon" once, "I don't need your kind of beating to become a ball player. I can play rings around anything you can show me. You're just a little wind trying to blow hard."

In reply, McGraw is said to have snapped, "Why, you Indian..."

It took half the Giant team, the story goes, to prevent Thorpe from physically attacking McGraw. The next day Thorpe was farmed out to Milwaukee.

It might be said in a general sense that the men who made money over the years from Thorpe's great athletic prowess farmed him out to the minor leagues of economic endeavor when he was no more of profit to them.

Upon his death President Eisenhower wired his widow:

"One cannot help but wonder why such honor might not have taken more tangible form while Thorpe was still alive."

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Rap Congress on Negro Rights • Negroes on Atlanta City Body

THE 2ND CONGRESS, a joint report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress charges, showed "not merely indifference but active opposition to racial and religious equality." The report hit the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act as a blow at minorities and called attention to the continuation of police brutality, bombings and the abuse of Congressional investigations as instruments of intimidation against civil rights advocates. Sixteen Negroes killed, 30 acts of vandalism and 10 bombings were listed among the acts of racist violence occurring in 1952. Greatest advance in 1952, the report said, was the increase of the Southern Negro vote from 750,000, in 1948, to 1,350,000, in 1952.

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the majority decision; Justice Sherman Minton dissented.

DR. AND MRS. Z. K. MATHEWS, leaders of the South African National Congress, are scheduled to leave this country on May 14 for Cape Province where they are certain to be arrested by the Malan fascist government as opponents of total Jimcrow laws. Dr. Mathews has been the visiting Luce professor at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. The Mathews son, was arrested recently and given a nine-month suspended jail sentence.

SHORTS AND PERSONALITIES: Atlanta racists bombed two more homes in the northwest area. . . . Negro congregations in South Carolina have been invited to join the Diocesan convention. . . . Pan American Airways has slapped the Jimcrow sign on its newly-acquired property in Bermuda, the Princess Hotel. . . . Mrs. Ruth Lacy "deported" from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Lewisville, Ark., when she applied for welfare assistance, won her right not to be deported back to Indiana in a court suit. . . . The Baltimore Afro-American, commenting on the renegade Max Yergan's defense of the Malan fascist South African government in a business magazine, opined: "Speaking of 'brain-washing' one would gather that Max Yergan was subjected to one during his recent tour of Malan's unhappy South Africa."

BISHOP FREDERICK JORDAN, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was turned back on arriving in Northern Rhodesia by plane. The Negro prelate had booked passage for Southern Rhodesia from where he would contact his South African communicants. The Malan government had barred him and other AME representatives.

DR. OLIVIA PEARL STAKES, director of religious education for the Massachusetts Council of Churches told an audience this week: "The world needs brotherhood more than it needs new machines for war, but the U. S. is one of the most hated nations in Asia because Asians fear that our financial assistance, which they term 'dollar imperialism,' is the modern form of colonialism."

Sub Drive Lags in New York

NORTH CAROLINA supporters cut and Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh).

With New Yorkers making little headway last week, the campaign lagged. Outside of New York, the goal of 1500 subs for the Daily Worker was less than 30 short.

Here is the score as of Tuesday, May 5:

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	336	103	100	111	111
Rocky Mt. Area	50	22	44	15	15	100
Illinois	1750	1274	73	250	241	98
Indiana	100	40	40	35	21	60
Iowa	25	18	72	25	10	40
Maryland	150	109	73	100	95	95
Michigan	400	233	59	150	78	52
Minnesota	250	156	63	150	46	31
Mo.-Kansas City	75	43	57	35	27	77
Montana	50	35	70	15	3	20
New England	450	382	85	175	101	57
New Jersey	1000	758	76	200	174	87
Ohio	400	184	46	100	94	94
Pennsylvania (E.)	600	373	62	200	129	65
Western Pa.	50	54	108	30	37	123
W. Virginia	20	10	50	—	3	—
Wisconsin	150	77	51	75	38	50
Southern States	180	134	75	100	66	66
Miscellaneous	—	208	—	—	182	—
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4446	74	1500	1471	98
New York State	13000	6289	48	1500	906	60
TOTAL-NATIONAL	19000	10735	57	3000	2377	79

The Worker

President — Joseph Durmer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

(Except Michigan, Bronx, Queens and Far Rockaway)	6 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$2.00	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	15.00
THE WORKER	1.00	2.00	4.00
(Michigan and Bronx)	2.00	1.00	4.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	8.25	6.00	16.00
DAILY WORKER	4.50	3.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.00	2.00

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My Problems... and Yours

By Jean Josephs

I HAVE just looked over something I wrote 10 years ago on the woman question. My boys were then aged one and four. I was full of resentment at being tied down to the treadmill of children and housework, and all the other things that young women who expected to conquer the world resent when they find themselves between four walls harnessed to the kitchen sink. I remember that after my Declaration of Resentment was published, many women wrote letters to the paper, some agreeing with me, others taking issue violently with my stated desire to get back into "the main stream of life again." I always meant to follow up that first article, answer some of the letters and modify some of my declarations. But somehow, I never did.

The next year I went back to work, one child in the first grade, the other in nursery school. I've been teaching or going to school or doing both ever since, and have been active in my union and in the community. One war ended, another began, and fascism has been creeping slowly through the land.

BEING A MOTHER was never easy in our society, and certainly not during the past 10 years. In many ways it was harder after I went back to work—you spent eight hours a day over a desk (or a sewing machine or an ironing board or an assembly line), then have to do the marketing, pick up the youngest kid at nursery school, make dinner, wash the dishes, put the kids to bed, and pack lunches for the next day. The grocery bills still pile up, along with the clothes to be washed and socks to be darned, and you resent your husband's being too tired to help when he gets home. Add on to these problems of getting time off to go to a union meeting, or a PTA affair, or to locate the nearest tenant's organization so you can get help in fighting the latest rent increase—and it seems to get harder and harder. Yet thousands of working-class women all over the country are doing these things, and even finding a little extra time to take care of a neighbor's baby, visit a sick friend in the hospital, write a letter to a boy in Korea, or even write an article like this!

And all of us, through all these stresses and strains, have two underlying concerns—to

make the world safer, more peaceful, more decent place for our kids to grow up in, and to give those kids the greatest possible physical and mental health, so they will be strong enough to live in the world as it is, and to contribute something towards changing it.

There's no simple, easy way to achieve this—no magic formula. One can't just say: get into the people's struggle and all your problems will be solved. Nor can one say: stay out of it, meet those personal demands, and come back when your children are grown up. Just as surely as we know that socialism won't come by itself, we know that kids won't wait for it to solve their conflicts. If we're to help them stay on the healthy side, we must do it in the midst of social chaos and change. During wars and revolutions babies are still born, and diapers still have to be washed. Kids grow up—they learn to defend themselves, or they don't—they learn to make friends, or they don't—they learn to accept responsibility and take leadership, or they don't.

*

AND WE mothers have many questions: questions about little ones who suck their thumbs or wet their beds or stutter when they talk; about others who resent Mommy's going out nights to meetings, or little sister's getting too much of Daddy's attention. There are questions about older ones at school—afraid to speak up against the war, or to make friends with a Negro child if they are white, or a white child if they are Negro, afraid the teacher will yell at them—questions about teen-agers, who stay out too late at night or treat their parents with contempt. These are all within the normal range of children's problems in our society—all problems which we as mothers have to meet, along with the alarm clock which summons us to work each morning, and the atrocity stories cooked-up to prolong the war which greet us from the headlines. There is no reason why we of all people, actively engaged in changing the world, should accept these problems of children and family life, instead of doing our responsible best to meet them head on with both honesty and initiative, as we try to meet other immediate problems—and solve them. It is to this end I wish to dedicate this column, and invite letters, questions, suggestions and criticisms.

WOMAN TODAY



DANIEL GREEN, AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. LILLIAN GREEN

Mother's Day Story of a Young Scientist

'I Wish Dad Could Have Been There'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

FIRST prize for outstanding work in the field of bio-physics goes to Daniel Green.

The handsome 15-year-old lad with the shy smile walked to the platform at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry to accept the award.

Some of those in the audience understood the full significance of this exciting moment. But no one could possibly fathom the pride in the heart of this young scientist's mother, Mrs. Lillian Green.

*

DANNY GREEN's father is Gil Green, the Illinois Communist leader, who has been compelled to become a political refugee from certain frameup under the notorious Smith Act. For almost two years he has been away from his family, his wife and three children.

Like the growing numbers of

Smith Act families across the country and the thousands who already understand the meaning of these frameups, the Green family is today fighting for an end to war and hysteria, knowing that these are the factors which will determine how soon their family can be reunited.

But meanwhile, these have been difficult years for this outstanding American mother and her children. This family has known every form of harassment and persecution. The FBI has gone out of its way to make their lives uncomfortable.

And yet, Lil Green today provides for her family and is raising these three children in the best traditions of America and of the working-class. They are wonderful youngsters—11-year-old Josie, 8-year-old Ralphie and the current pride of the family, Danny.

*

A TALL, LEAN, clear-headed young man, Danny Green has matured rapidly during these last two years. Under his parents' encouragement and tutelage, he has developed as an outstanding student and athlete, a popular figure in the community and at Roosevelt High School where he is in his second year.

His father has helped particularly in developing Danny's natural sense of inquiry and his keen intelligence toward the useful arts.

When the Chicago school board announced a citywide science fair, Danny decided to enter as a contestant. He had done outstanding work in a wide range of scientific fields, particularly radio and electronics.

However, this time he chose a new scientific field which has special significance in this day of dread germ warfare. Danny Green's project was "The Effect of Ultra-Sonics (High Frequency Sound) on Bacteria."

He did his own original research, prepared the apparatus and the exhibit, drew his scientific conclusions.

Came the days of the fair itself at the huge Chicago science museum in Jackson Park. Danny Green was one among

hundreds of youngsters from every high school in the city, competing in various scientific fields.

*

THE JUDGES were impressed with Danny's presentation. He had set up motor-driven pump and special whistles producing sounds of such high frequency that they are not detectable by the human ear.

These sounds were directed toward cultures of bacteria, also prepared by the young scientist. Through the microscope, it could be observed that the sound had a deadening effect on the germs.

At a large banquet later, the judges announced the results of the competition. Danny Green had won first prize in the field of bio-physics.

"Of course, I was surprised," he related, showing us his award scroll signed by the Chicago Superintendent of Schools. "I only wish my dad could have been there too."

People are predicting a wonderful future for Danny Green in the scientific world. His science teachers have indicated that he may be in line for a scholarship when he completes his high school work two years hence.

*

MRS. GREEN'S JOY at her son's accomplishments shines in her face as she speaks of him. But she is also sobered by the harsher realities of today.

"We want to see him go on with his studies," she said, "but this is a topsy-turvy world in which a worker's son, no matter how talented, is faced with the more immediate problems of helping provide for the family."

And so, Danny Green, who should be entering on an extended program of higher education, is taking a shop course to prepare himself for a factory job when high school is over.

"Of course, I'm proud of him—we all are," says Mrs. Lillian Green. "But his hopes can only be realized if he and the millions of young people like him are allowed to grow up in a world of peace, in a society that gives first importance to the scientific struggle against misery, poverty and disease."

Map Three Way Fight for Equal Pay

A THREE-WAY effort to win equal pay and to eliminate wage discrimination for women workers in factories, stores and offices now is under way.

Labor, women's and church organizations have joined to form a National Committee for Equal Pay, with headquarters in Washington.

It plans to serve as a fact-finding clearing house for efforts in the fields of legislation, education and collective bargaining to reduce wage discrimination against women.

National CIO is a founding member of the committee, along with the CIO Auto Workers, Electric Workers and Clothing Workers.

Other participating groups include: General Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Business & Pro-

fessional Women's Clubs, Women Lawyers, University Women, National Consumers' League, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Education Association, YWCA, and national councils of Catholic, Jewish and Negro women.

Chairman of the non-governmental committee is Marjorie L. Temple of the BPWC. CIO's representative is Katherine Ellicksen, CIO associate director of research. David Lasser, IUE-CIO research director, is chairman of the collective bargaining subcommittee.

The first bulletin by the committee pointed out that "women workers themselves are often not aware of the difference in pay for the same job. For example, one employer applied to an agency for a bookkeeper—male \$350 a month, female \$237 a month. From the employer's side of the picture, the employer

who through a collective bargaining contract gives equal pay must compete with firms which do not."

CIO UNIONS through bargaining and legislation, have sought to eliminate wage or work discrimination based on sex, national origin, race or religion. CIO has supported equal pay measures but has opposed efforts to toss out existing legislation giving women workers wage and hour protection.

Some CIO affiliates with large numbers of women workers—and continuing problems of winning wage equality—are the Electrical, Packinghouse and Communications Workers. In clothing, textile and shoe industries, where strong unions exist, wage discrimination against women has been largely wiped out, the Equal Pay Committee reported.—The CIO News.

Rosenberg Frameup Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)
were so even if they were not." (Typewritten memo, June 19, 1950).

* Greenglass did not know Harry Gold, alleged contact between him and the Rosenbergs, in June 1950, nor did he invite Gold to "come back later" in his original statement; nor did he say that Gold had told him "Julius sent me." But in the trial testimony, he changed all this. He reveals that the FBI "told me that I had told him (Harry Gold) to come back later because I didn't have it ready." He adds this damning revelation:

"I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement."

Thus, the FBI was coaching him to say what was needed for the trial and the prosecution.

* Greenglass claimed that his wife talked over with him the giving of "information" to Julius Rosenberg when she met him in New Mexico in November, 1944. But, Mrs. Greenglass' typewritten statement now reveals that she could not have been in New Mexico when this alleged conversation was supposed to have taken place. She stated at first that she did not get to New Mexico until four months later, March 1945! She changed this in the trial however, nine months later!

* She claims that Julius Rosenberg discussed the atom bomb with her before she went to New Mexico, March, 1945; but in her statement it comes out that it was only after Hiroshima, July, 1945, that she became aware of the atom-bomb! Thus, she either never talked with Julius Rosenberg, or if she did, it could not have been about the atom bomb as she claimed at the trial!

* In his handwritten statement, Greenglass said about the alleged arrival of Harry Gold, (this is the highly dubious character sent to jail after his "confession" to Judge McGranery, the same man who later as U. S. Attorney General, suppressed the Pope's plea for

clemency) that "I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

But at the trial, he changes this basically to involve the Rosenbergs by saying a year later at the trial: "He said 'Julius sent me.' (P. 457, trial record).

* In her statement before the trial, Mrs. Greenglass says "She had remembered no visitors to her house at Alberqueque, New Mexico." But at the trial, she conveniently recalls the visit of the government witness, Gold, even though Greenglass' statement definitely places her outside the room during this alleged visit!

* Nowhere in the original statement was Ethel Rosenberg ever mentioned by either of her accusers! Only at the trial did they bring her in; but even then not as having engaged in any espionage, but only as knowing about it.

* In his original statement, Greenglass says he did not know whom he allegedly met in New York as a "contact," nor did he recall what was said. But at the trial his memory amazingly revived enough to say that the "contact" was a "Russian." (p. 451, Trial Record). This is just what the prosecution needed for its case!

* THERE ARE further staggering contradictions, all fitting the government's needs later on. On page 578 of the record, Greenglass swears on the stand that he "did not withhold conscientiously any information" concerning his activities at Los Alamos. He had told the full story, according to his own words a year before the trial! At the trial, he added heavily, in new details; what the prosecution needed.

With such facts before them, how can the American people, how can the labor movement sit by and watch this planned execution take place to "prove" the government's fantasy that the Korean war was caused by "Russians" getting non-existent "secret" given to them by non-existent "Communist atom spies," the Rosenbergs?

If ever President Eisenhower should hear pleas from the people for clemency so that justice can look into this amazing case, that time is now. The Supreme Court may hand down its final verdict in two weeks.

Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 6)
or Lee Sabinson, who produced Finian's Rainbow.

Stander told the Committee that he was not appearing before it as a "dupe, a dope, a mope, a moe or a schmoe."

On the opening day Bandmaster Artie Shaw had described himself as not a member but a "dupe" of the Communists.

Warned against insulting the committee, Stander provoked frequent banging of the gavel by Chairman Velde, and at one time had the chairman vieing with his own angry shouts before a 10-minute recess restored order in the packed hearing room.

Ignoring the chairman's attempts to halt him the actor said: "Do you think I'm a political moron? How many times do I have to swear under oath that I'm not a member of the Communist Party. . . . I'm the victim of a fanatical group of subversives, who have smeared and branded my profession."

* STANDER said he was not a Communist today and not a Communist yesterday, but stood on Constitutional grounds in declining to answer a question as to whether he had been a member of the Party between 1933 and 1940, while in California or at any place between 1935 and 1948.

"I do not care to pit my testimony against psychopaths and stoopigeons."

Stander declared he was not going to come before the committee, as some had done, supply a lot of names and then plead: "Please, please get me back into pictures."

Stander told the committee: "I acknowledge there are subversive activities, but I see no indication of any subversive activities attempting to overthrow the government. I know a group of fanatics, and I will give you the names. I know the names of ex-Bundists, anti-Semites, and a lot of people who hate everything, including themselves.

Not only did every member of the committee but one attend, but they all got in on the act, before a battery of still, newsreel and television cameras. Even the Congressman from Tennessee, James

D. Frazier, drawled out a question or two a day, and the other ranged from thundering denunciations and threats to honeyed, almost tearful pleas to witnesses to "help your Congress"—presumably by naming just a few names.

By the end of the second day, the committee, however, had bagged only two big names in its "subversion" hunt, one of whom, the dancer-choreographer Jerome Robbins, obliged by turning informer on seven persons. The other, Bandmaster Artie Shaw, after considerable well-televised soul-searching and tear-shedding, delivered and named just a couple of names—in executive session, according to committee counsel Frank Tavener.

WHILE ROBBINS claimed he was a Communist from 1943 to 1947, Shaw said he had resisted joining the party, qualifying as one able to satisfy the committee's demand for informing solely by reason, as he told it, of attending Communist meetings as a non-Communist. On the basis those he named might also be observers he was allowed to name them in executive session.

In advance of the pilloring of the teachers, the committee heard its agile stoopigeon, Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, teacher in PS 129 in Brooklyn, rattle off a list of 65 names she said she knew as Communists. Among them were 24 teachers or clerks, all of whom had resigned or retired, been fired or were under investigation.

When Offner had testified that he had worked as a writer on such films as "The Little Minister," "Alice Adams," "Quality Street" and "The Saint in New York," and worked on training films for 3½ years in the army, he was told the committee had testimony he was a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood. The following questions and answers were then heard:

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Leo Townsend?

A. You are referring, I take it, to the stoopigeon screen writer who testified—

Q. No, I'm not—I'm referring to the patriotic and loyal American.

A. I refuse to answer the question on grounds it is degrading to connect myself with such a man and—

INTERRUPTED, he later added he refused on grounds he would be a witness against himself. Asked again, he said he believed "there's been six or seven years or more of investigating subversive activities," when Velde's gavel cut him off. Doggedly he came back to it, however, and said that all the investigations in Hollywood had "not revealed one instance of subversive activity."

A third time he declared that not a single motion picture was cited as containing any subversive matter. Asked if he knew a Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, he described her as "an unfortunate, despicable type of person," as evidenced by the record.

Again asked if he was as Mrs. Wilson said a Communist, the director, who appeared relaxed and far more at ease than the perspiring Congressmen, said: "That's the same old question, and you know very well I'm not going to answer it."

COUNSEL ROBERT L. KUNZIG said: "I know it but I'm going to give you the privilege of answering it." To which Offner retorted: "The 'privilege' of doing it is a misnomer. It's giving me the privilege of being un-American."

To Rep. Doyle, the director said at one point drily: "Yes, I know, this Committee is going to give the Constitution and the use of the Fifth amendment a very bad name."

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IN MEMORY OF CONSTANCE

—Mother—

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And This Day**Such Confusion!**

ALL THE PEOPLE of the little Kingdom of Laos, with the exception of five or six government officials, welcomed the troops of the Vietminh independence army. These five or six officials of Laos, which is an integral part of Indo-China, went so far as to send a plea to the United Nations to help.

Under French rule and Pentagon instructions, the Kingdom of Laos is 100 percent independent. It is 10 percent independent of France, and 90 percent independent of the people.

One would think that the plea which the Laotian government sent to the UN would upset the Vietminh. But it's so confusing. It seems that the government of France is more upset than anyone else.

French officials say that if the Vietminh occupies Laos, the kingdom will lose its "freedom." All the people of Laos want nothing more than to fight for continued French rule. The population demonstrates this

by the vast enthusiasm with which they sit on their hands in defense of French imperial interests.

Since resistance to the Vietminh is for the sake of preserving "freedom" for Laos, why is the French Government so worried about the appeal to the UN? Wouldn't that make it easier? The French Cabinet, in fact, is so upset that, according to the Times, it has decided to consider the appeal "as directed to the conscience of the free nations" and not to the United Nations, although it was addressed to the United Nations and asked for formal action.

The appeal probably came in an envelope marked:

Conscience of the Free Nations
Care of the United Nations
Attention: John Foster Dulles
Please Forward

As you read on it becomes clear that the French Government wants to fight for "independence" for Laos all by itself. It doesn't want anyone else muscling in on that "independence," especially the Pentagon. It's only fair. Wall Street owns its own "independent" states;

the bourses ought to be allowed to own its "independent" states.

The Times tells us that Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, "was reported to have opposed a recent plan for new United States aid to Indo-China on the ground that it would undermine France's position there by increasing American influence. For this reason the French have opposed delivery of American aid directly to the Indo-Chinese States."

You see, if Wall Street muscled in, then Wall Street might end up owning the "independence" of Laos, rather than the French Government. It's bad to get too many countries mixed up in this independence business. You don't see France trying to muscle in on Puerto Rico "independence," do you?

Same thing goes on in the battle for Korean "independence." I'll bet my bottom dollar that if France or Britain tried to send a larger Army to Korea than the Pentagon now has there, Eisenhower wouldn't allow it.

If the people of Laos welcome the Vietminh it's only because they feel like taking a shot at fighting for their own independence for a change. No more of this proxy stuff.

The Freedom To Murder

(Continued from Page 3)

otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing—which is my life, which carries my convictions—attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days."

It is a long way from that statement to the creation of Cross Damon and Ely Houston and the caricature of Communists needed to make them the anvil for his Supermen. Wright, himself, in his anti-Communist essay in *The God That Failed*, gives some indication of the distance he has traveled in 13 years when he tells how he felt at breaking with the Communists:

"I remembered the stories I had written, the stories in which I had assigned the role of honor and glory to the Communist Party, and I was glad that they were down in black and white, were finished. For I knew in my heart that I should never be able to write that way again, should never be able to feel with that simple sharpness about life, should never again express such passionate hope, should never again make so total a commitment of faith."

*

WRIGHT'S WORKS, the ones which expressed "that simple sharpness about life," and "such passionate hope," condemn the Parisian Wright who uses his characters to illustrate debased and degrading ideas. "Bright and Morning Star," an early work, rebukes Cross Damon and Ely Houston for their intellectual justification of stool-pigeons and witchhunts. The characters of "Bright and Morning Star" stand with history; and history will prove that it is not the Negro people, nor the Communists, who are outsiders; it is Richard Wright who has been "pushed outside" his environment and reduced himself to a literary panderer.

Like Bigger Thomas and Cross Damon, Richard Wright, their creator, is also a tragic figure. For Wright has pulled his talent away from the people, causing it to wither as it becomes more and more a willy nilly servant of that class of "supermen" who have set themselves the task of ordering the world according to their own lights. As a part of their persuasion, the "supermen" threaten disastrous explosions of atom bombs, plan millions of murders. Wright, in glorifying murder and denying life, is preparing his readers to accept the holocaust against which the entire world is straining every resource. He has squandered his talent, prostituted his art, and thereby deserted humanity.

In 1953 a Victim of the McCarran Act**In 1940 Roosevelt Honored Him**

(Continued from Page 7)
your vital work."

THERE WERE many letters from the great and near-great in Abner Green's letter file lauding the work of the American Committee.

But today the committee's activities of giving legal aid to persons facing deportation and exile from their families under the Walter-McCarran Act is

labeled "subversive" and a "crime" by the new attorney general.

The Civil Rights Congress, also hailed before the SCAB, was charged with declaring opposition to the McCarran Act of 1950.

Declaring the Civil Rights Congress would neither register nor turn over any names to the SCAB, William Patterson, CRC executive secretary, said his or-

The West Coast Longshoremen Meet**A Union of Militancy, Democracy and Unity**

(Continued from page 3)
racy, the militancy—and, above all, the unity that typifies ILWU to day.

Represented at the convention were all the political cross-currents at work in the labor movement today, but unity was achieved around the following program:

* PEACE—Without a dissenting vote, a 10-point peace program was adopted. It included an immediate cease-fire in Korea, Eisenhower-Malenkov peace conversations, a reversal of U. S. support in UN for the colonial status quo, the free exchange of commodities and workers' delegations between all countries.

The peace resolution was voted after an extended address by Bridges, branding the war-in-the-making as a "war of counter-revolution," designed to thwart the movement of the colonial and other peoples to full independence.

Such a war, he warned, would be suicidal, pitting the U. S. against the world. On the home front, he foresaw the destruction of bona fide labor unions, a reduction in living standards running as deep as 80 percent, and a military draft that would draw on the aged.

* CIVIL LIBERTIES—concerned in the first instance with the Bridges case and the Smith Act prosecution of Jack Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii, the convention also expressed its solidarity with Karl Larsen of the CIO Woodworkers and William Sentner of the independent Electrical Workers, prosecuted under the Smith Act. The union was pledged to fight for repeal of the Smith, Walter-McCarran, Taft-Hartley and other repressive laws.

The officers were advised to explore the possibility of forming joint defense committees with other unions under attack, and

the calling of union defense conferences on a local or national scale.

* ECONOMIC POLICY—The main emphasis was placed on securing for warehousemen a health and welfare program and a pension plan comparable to that obtained for longshoremen. On the docks, the objective of a seven-hour shift without reduction in pay was set. Formally enjoying the six-hour day since the 1934 strike, in practice longshoremen work nine-hour shifts, six hours at straight time and three at overtime rates.

As an alternative to a war economy, the union proposed trade with the socialist-minded countries, and an extensive government program of socially useful construction.

* POLITICAL ACTION—More intense legislative activity, great political independence by labor and adherence to a perspective of labor's own political party was called for.

An editor who has been around in the labor movement could hardly contain himself at the press table. "This couldn't happen in any other union!" he constantly exclaimed.

What he referred to was the wide range of democracy and rank and file initiative—something that they call "rank and file unionism" in the ILWU and something that accounts for the amazing virility and spirit of self-reliance exhibited at the convention.



ganization "is a spokesman for thousands of those progressive Americans who demand that the constitutional rights of the people shall be religiously observed, who hold that there is no clear and present danger to our country, save from reactionaries, save from within."

* AMONG OTHER so-called "subversive" acts charged by Brownell against the CRC were its opposition to the Mundt-Nixon Bill (later adopted as the McCarran Act), its defense of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, Trenton Six and Lt. Leon Gilbert (all cases involving frameups of Negroes) and its sponsoring a bail fund for victims of the Smith Act.

Other organizations named by Brownell were the Jefferson School of Social Science; Labor Youth League; International Workers Order; a fraternal insurance society; United May Day Committee; Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, whose members fought with the Spanish Republicans against Francisco Franco's fascists; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, set up to aid refugees from fascist Spain; Council on African Affairs; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; American Slav Congress; the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"The Brownell order smells like fascism to us," declared Moe Fishman, of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. "Having fought fascism in Spain and in World War II, we have learned to recognize the odor and will fight this odor down the line, with the help of the many Americans who want no part of Franco-lover McCarran and his act."

* LEON STRAUS, officer of the



HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.
Attacks Workers Organizations

International Fur and Leather Workers Union and chairman of the 1953 May Day Committee, said: "The United Labor and Peoples May Day Committee is an ad hoc committee, not a permanent body. May Day Parades have been held in New York since 1886 and the sponsoring bodies have been different from year to year. . . . The attorney general, without an investigation, has declared the May Day Committee to be subversive and the committee would like to know which year's committee he's referring to."

The Joint Anti-fascist Refugee Committee said it was planning a public meeting against this "fascist attack."

Brownell's petition was termed by a spokesman for the Jefferson School as "unjust and unconstitutional."

A strong people's fight must be rallied against this McCarran-McCarthyite attack on the right of Americans to speak and think freely.

'I tried to be an apprentice'

(Continued from page 3)
He shook his head, "No good."

"Do you mean to tell me my father has to be an electrician for me to learn the trade?"

He nodded.

I put the "Apprenticeship" book in front of him. "What about this?"

He looked at it. "Well, the industry is slow now. Try us in a few months."

"How's about the radio industry?"

"That's another local, Local 8-1010, 43 Lexington Avenue—around the corner."

I went around the corner. I walked up two flights of stairs and came to a small, two room office. Two women were inside. One was typing and the other

was interviewing a man.

"I'm interested in getting a job," I said.

"Come in," said the woman who was typing. "What do you do?"

"I do a little wiring, but what I'm really interested in is getting a job as an apprentice." And I showed her the book.

"We don't have any jobs like that. We do get calls for wiremen—production line work. Only it's slow now. Why don't you come back in a few weeks?"

I thanked her and left. As I was walking down the stairs, I recalled the elderly worker's words, "It just doesn't work the way the book says." —From *The New Challenge*, an independent youth newspaper.

Truce Talks

(Continued from Page 4)

the world, there was no guarantee of a truce, no matter how bright the prospects might appear at the moment.

WHILE A SPOKESMAN for the British government told a restless and questioning session of the House of Commons that it was "quite satisfied" with Gen. Harrison's conduct of the truce talks, expressions of dissatisfaction flowed unquenched.

Miss Barbara Castle, a Labor member, suggested that negotiations be taken out of the hands of the military and turned over to civilian negotiators. Frank Beswick supported the proposal, saying there was "very real and grave disquiet" in England about the handling of the truce talks. Prime Minister Churchill—now Sir Winston—rejected the proposal but behind it popular support was obviously gathering.

In the U. S. no prominent person had put forward precisely this proposal as a means of speeding up truce talks. But it was everywhere evident that the American people were impatient for an end to the Korea fighting and that Washington was well aware of that impatience.

THIS FACT helped explain the rash of inspired newspaper stories stemming from Washington aimed at arousing U. S. public opinion

about the current successes of the people of Indo-China in their battle for liberation against the Washington-financed French imperialists.

One State Department spokesman told newsmen that the victories of the Vietnamese and the Laotian nationalists "proved that the Russian peace offensive is phony." Robert S. Allen, syndicated columnist, blandly reported he had "conclusive information" that the Indo-Chinese forces will next try to seize Thailand. The Korean truce talks, Allen claimed, were merely a maneuver to stall for time until this objective was reached.

BUT TRY AS they might, the commentators and columnists could not make a case for their contention that the liberation forces in Indo-China and the Chinese-North Korean negotiators at Panmunjom were somehow "coordinating" their activities. For on the very day that Allen claimed the Chinese were stalling, Gen. Nam II walked into the truce tent and accepted the U.S. demand that all POWs not desiring repatriation remain in Korea.

In the same crisp manner, the Chinese-North Korean negotiators have eliminated every issue which the U. S. has erected as a stumbling block to a cease-fire.

Certain propaganda actions of the Pentagon and the State Department, however, are beyond the reach of Nam II and his comrades. Intended as obstacles to a Korean truce, it is the American people who must eliminate them.

One is the continued hunt for "atrocity" tales conducted by the Pentagon.

The other is the attempt to frighten the American people with the spectre of a free Indo-China—as if that offered a threat to U. S. security.

The American people, and especially labor, should see that the real obstacle to a cease-fire in Korea is the "truculence" of U. S. negotiators which reflects their unwillingness to reach agreement. If there is to be a cease-fire—as there must be—it will come only because the people say to President Eisenhower: We want negotiations, not conditions; we want agreement, not "atrocity" tales; we want a cease-fire, not scare-stories about Indo-China's 1776.

Robber Barons Out to Grab

(Continued from Page 2)

vision. That will have to be made up in taxes or in still further reduced constructive government projects.

The measure to hand over public grazing lands to big cattlemen will mean that this powerful group—which once almost denuded and ruined the western lands—will now take control and squeeze the small ranchers. Forty-six percent of all western livestock grazes on land supervised by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. Now the machinery is being oiled for handing over control and eventual ownership to powerful private interests.

In the 11 westernmost states 81.1 percent of all electric power originates from federal sources. The move to hand over these resources means giving the private power corporations the right to charge high rates to poor ranchers and farmers, as well as to small business.

IF THE PRIVATE power interests have their way—and they have already had their way in the House vote that killed most appropriations for rural electrification—they will not only get their hands on such tremendous water projects as the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. They will also muscle in on federal irrigation projects which amount to 23.4 percent of all area under irrigation in the western states.

SIMILARLY with timber cutting. The lumber barons of the last century stripped and denuded tract after tract until a public outcry forced federal supervision of timber cutting on public lands in 1902. Incidentally, federal receipts from leases to cut timber amounted to nearly \$65 million in 1952—all of which will also go if the giveaways have their way.

Lest anyone think that the administration is not party to this operation plunder, it is well to recall the recent testimony of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Orme Lewis. Lewis has jurisdiction over the Bureau of Land Management which manages 40 percent of all public lands. He told a Senate committee that he favored private ownership of these lands.

SIMILARLY Lewis' superior, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, has made it clear that he favors more supervision by the states over resources that are now federally-owned. And supervision by the states, as the tideland debate brought out again and again, means a giveaway to the private interests. It is in line with McKay's action last week junking the Hell's Canyon water power project in the Snake river on the Oregon-Idaho boundary in order to let the privately-owned Idaho Power Co. take over. It is also in line with his boast to the recent U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention: "We're here in the administration representing business and industry."

The giveaway program can be stopped, however. Even the tideland grab can yet be halted. This was shown in the last days of the Senate tideland debates when letters and resolutions began to pour into Washington in support of the

find out. Action even now in the form of letters, resolutions and other means from shops locals and communities, as CIO-PAC director Jack Kroll has urged, may still bring a White House veto.

At any rate, there must be even bigger action than in the giveaway of the federally-owned offshore oil resources if nearly all of the nation's land heritage is not put into the hands of the robber barons of '53.

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There's Still Time to Lick 'Sky-High Fare' Transit Authority

By MICHAEL SINGER

THERE IS STILL TIME to kill the Transit Authority! The Board of Estimate has until June 1 to sign the agreement with the newly-created banker-industrialist five-man Authority by which the city turns over its \$1,700,000,000 subway and bus system and all of the 45,000 employees of the Board of Transportation to the Dewey-Chase National Bank combine.

On July 1 at the latest the authority, under the act jammed through the GOP-controlled legislature last March, must be operating.

What then? The chief fiscal officer of the city, Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, last Monday predicted that this means a "fare increase in excess of 15 cents before June 30." (Emphasis M. S.) *

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE was even more pointed in its denunciation of the Dewey mandate. With all but Queens Borough president James J. Lundy, a Republican, dissenting, the board on March 18 charged that the Transit Authority "would do absolutely nothing to solve the current budget deficit" while "at the same time it would result in a subway fare which well might reach 25 cents or more." (Emphasis—M. S.)

Listing the banker terms of the Authority Act which "violates every canon of home rule, common sense and arithmetic," the board concluded that if it "accepted this intolerable and onerous transit legislation proposed by Gov. Dewey, the board would be abandoning its responsibility to the people of New York City."

These are fine words and true. Yet with less than one month to go the same Board of Estimate—with the opposition only of City Council President Halley and Manhattan Borough President Wagner, and the on-the-fence reservations of Comptroller Joseph—is apparently going along with Mayor Impellitteri and "abandoning its responsibility" to 8,000,000 New Yorkers.

JOSEPH CONFIRMS the threat of a fare greater than 15 cents; the Board of Estimate admits the authority "well might" raise the toll "25 cents or more." The actual truth is that an eventual fare of 40 cents one-way is more than a probability and that this fantastic loot to the Authority bondholders could begin by Jan. 1, 1954—after the November elections—or by next summer at the latest. This is no idle speculation. It must be remembered that Jo-

seph at first pooh-poohed a higher than 15 cent fare and that the board rejected originally any argument that the Authority would boost charges to a quarter.

But the most ominous hint of a fare higher than 25 cents came on April 23 from Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, executive vice-president of Melrose Distillers Inc., and one of the two Dewey appointees to the Authority. Following a one and a half hour session with the other Authority members, Casey said: "We'll try to put the transit system on a self-sustaining operation. We are going to find out what economies we can make to reduce operational costs."

THE MOST Authority-minded coupon-clipping and hide-bound transit expert admits that a "self-sustaining" fare (which covers both the operating costs and the indebtedness on more than \$72 million in current bond interest and amortization charges) would require at least 32 cents to 40 cents a ride. Since real estate is now obligated to pay for debt service, Casey's observation underscored the Dewey plot—to shift the full cost of transit debt and operations to the straphanger, leaving realty barons free of this charge, and raising the fare sky-high.

This "sky-high" fare premise, first exposed in the columns of *The Worker* and *Daily Worker* (as were the warnings against the entire Authority conspiracy) were the exact words used by the Board of Estimate in its March 18 statement.

*

"AS FAR AS THE RATE OF FARE is concerned," said the board, "the law makes the sky the limit. And it probably would be! The Authority can raise the fare above any amount needed for operating the transit lines with no restrictions. It could establish zone fares, which would isolate certain sections of the city by sheer force of economic action."

The board, with Impellitteri concurring (how hypocritical can the Mayor get!), then went on to flay "an uncontrolled Authority" which would be "accorded an absolute right to impose unlimited fares."

And every single Authority has proved that this "unlimited and "uncontrolled" power over tolls, fares, charges and rates, has meant 50 cent bridge tolls long after the initial investments were covered, continued levies on motorists and transit passengers, and sky-rocketing profits to the banks which literally own the Authorities.

(Note: This is the first of a series of articles by Michael Singer. It will be continued in Monday's *Daily Worker*.)

On the Record

by Michael Singer

LET'S DO IT HERE—What unseat the Mayor's Jimcrow municipal court appointment of Benjamin H. Shor in that district, has Democratic leaders worried. The Negro representation struggle looms as one of the decisive issues in the election and some machine strategists are urging their top chieftains to "give in a little." They're afraid of a bitter primary fight with Negro and labor groups united against the organization.

TENANTS CALL on Tammany—Harlem tenants recently demanded of Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, that he open up a campaign for city housing inspections against wholesale fire-trap and rat-rampant violations.

They reminded him of his repeated blasts against the Dewey rent squeeze and pledges of tenant support. So far, however, the Tiger leader has been more vocal than active. How about scheduling A.D. rallies against the 15 percent increase and mobilizing the clubs for service programs to tenants in Manhattan, Carmine? It's being done in some Bronx Democratic clubs and in Brooklyn.

CITY MANAGER—Council President Halley speech the other night advocating "some sort of city management plan" caused many of his intimates to squirm. They don't want the Dewey City Manager gimmick—a Wall Street "efficiency" operation—to be pinned on the Mayoralty aspirant. You don't need city managers, Halley. What's needed is a democratic, coalition-elected, progressive administration that'll fight the Dewey bankers. A good Mayor could do it.

HOW COME? Metropolitan Life Insurance is getting in on the Dewey rent gouge, despite the law's exemption of its housing developments to the 15 percent increase. In Parkchester, tenants have received higher rent notices. Got an answer, Mr. McCollum?

Marx Letters to Americans' Out

INTERNATIONAL Publishers has issued a volume of letters from Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to leaders of the American labor and socialist movements. The book, "Letters to Americans" appears on the seventieth anniversary of Marx' death and covers a half century of correspondence, from 1848 to 1895.

The editorial work on the book was completed by Alexander Trachtenberg while he was still on trial at Foley Square. The letters range over a wide field, dealing with many events and themes of historical interest, and with the views and activities of many personalities in the United States and Europe. They were written to pioneer American Marxist leaders like Joseph Weydemeyer and Friedrich Sorge, to the great social reformer, Florence Kelley and to many others in the labor movement.

The publication of this book repudiates the entire thesis underlying the Smith Act and other repressive legislation. Here is irrefutable proof of the long historic background of Marxism in the United States, dating back over 100 years and it reveals the deep impression Marxism made on American life.

Most of the letters are published in English for the first time and some for the first time in any language.

EINSTEIN HITS
SENATE PROBERS

LAZARUS JOSEPH
Confirmed Fare Rise

Einstein Hits Senate Probers

Dr. Albert Einstein accepted an award for non-conformist thinking Monday and twitted Senate investigators for discouraging intellectual adventure.

Einstein was one of five recipients of \$1,000 awards from the Lord and Taylor store, for "creative and non-orthodox approach to their fields."

Einstein was not present at the awards ceremony but sent a tape recorded acceptance message which said in part:

"It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to see the stubbornness of an incorrigible non-conformist warmly acclaimed.

To be sure, we are concerned here with non-conformism in a remote field of endeavor, and no Senatorial committee has as yet felt impelled to tackle the important task, the task, namely, of combatting, also in this field, the dangers which threaten the inner security of the uncritical or else intimidated citizens."

The large volume is complete with notes and a detailed biographical and subject index. The appendix also includes Engels' articles on the labor movement here. Letters to Americans is now available at bookshops (320 pages, \$3.50).

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents, in commemoration of V-E Day, May 8, 1945, and in tribute to the forces that won the victory, "A Walk in the Sun." Directed by Lewis Milestone, ballads by Earl Robinson. Millard Lampert will be our guest Friday, May 8. Mr. Robinson appears Sunday, May 10. Two showings Fri., Sat., Sun., starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

BE SURE THAT you attend the most controversial forum of the season, and hear a debate, "Humanism and Dialectical Materialism," between Dr. Corliss Lamont and Dr. Howard Seiden with moderator Cedric Belfrage on Sunday, May 10 at 8:15 p.m. At the Hotel Capitol, 5th Ave. and 51st St. Contr.: \$1.

HEAR A POPULAR, easy understandable talk on "The Meaning of Einstein" by Irving Adler, national director, A. S. P. Author, "Secret of Light" etc. Sunday, May 10th, 8:30 p.m. at A.S.P., 35 W. 44 St. Question period. Contr.: \$1. A.S.P. members 75c. refreshments included.

Bronx

ABNER BERRY NEGRO AFFAIRS editor of the Daily Worker will review "History of the CP.U.S.A." by William Z. Foster. Sunday, May 10, 8:30 p.m. at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices Coop Forum.

BARGAINS! 5th Annual Bazaar of the Allerton Club, American Labor Party, 833 Allerton Ave., Bronx, N.Y. Friday, May 8 thru Sunday, May 10. Buy your Mother's Day gifts—children's clothes, pottery, bargains galore, delicious food every night. Full course Sunday dinner. Door prizes.

Brooklyn

HARRY MARTEL prominent lecturer on "Arts and Science in Relation to Superstructure of Society," May 10—8:30 p.m. Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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